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BRITISH PREMIER SAYS HUMANITY'S NEED IS FOR UNITY

Mr. Lloyd George, in Speech in Manchester, Calls on Liberals to Close Ranks—Dangers of Party Fighting Emphasized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MANCHESTER, England (Sunday)—The necessity of a combination or coalition in the face of a new challenge to civilization was the text of a speech by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, here yesterday, when the Manchester Reform Club gave a luncheon in his honor. The situation was interesting as Mr. Lloyd George was speaking in the center of an aggressive Independent Liberalism and his audience was certainly prepared to be severely critical. The speech was a vigorous defense of the government and an appeal to the Liberals to close their ranks and help in combating the challenge which he referred to in the concluding passages of his address.

"There is a new challenge," the Premier said, "a new challenge to civilization. It is fundamental and affects the whole fabric of society, as we know it, its commerce, trade, industry, finance, and social order.

Two Views Contrasted

"There are those who maintain that the prosperity and strength of our country have been built up by a stimulating and invigorating appeal to individual impulse, to individual action. That is one view. The state must educate, assist and control where necessary in order to shield the weak against the arrogance of the strong where necessary. But life springs from individual impulse and energy.

"That is one view. What is the other? That private enterprise is a failure, tried and found wanting—a complete failure. It must be rooted out and the community must take charge as a community to produce, to distribute, as well as to control. These are great challenges. We say that the ills of private enterprise can be averted. They say they cannot.

"No ameliorative, no palliative, no restrictive, no remedial measure will avail, these evils are inherent in the system, they are the fruit of the tree and you must cut it down."

National Unity the Need

"If there are sections," the Premier added, "I appeal to them. Those who believe that the present system of society is essentially evil, who condemn private enterprise, root and branch, their business is to join those who are seeking to destroy it. On the other hand, those who believe it sound should help to save it by making it more worth saving. Don't let us sink and fret over trivialities and personalities while great, gigantic events are fashioning. The call of humanity is for unity. National unity alone can save Britain, save Europe, save the world."

In the earlier part of his speech the Premier also emphasized the dangers of party fighting at the present stage of affairs, instancing America. He then quoted a long passage of Cochrane's progressive measures, from the Franchise Act to the Government of India Bill, to show he had kept his election promises. He also dealt with measures that remained to be accomplished, instancing Ireland, concerning which, he said, he had the advantage over Gladstone, that the Unionists were prepared to make great sacrifices to maintain national unity.

ABOLITION OF MARTIAL LAW

BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The Prussian Government has abolished martial law in Greater Berlin.

BRITISH LIQUOR BILL TEXT IS PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Sunday)—The text of the government's liquor traffic bill has been published. The bill proposes to extend the local veto to England and Wales, and to confer on the parliamentary electors the right to prohibit the issue of licenses for the sale of intoxicants within prescribed areas.

PLEA FOR ACTION ON WATER POWERS

Washington Senator Charges That Congress Is Holding Back the Development of Resources in 22 of the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Through failure of Congress to pass water power laws under which money could be safely invested with prospect of a safe return, water powers now wasting have been held back from development in at least 22 states of the Union," Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, charged in the Senate on Saturday in a plea for water power legislation. He declared if Congress had acted 10 years ago, Germany would have hesitated before entering into conflict with a nation possessing such a harnessed force to back up its armies. "As it was, the beginning of the great war found us short of coal, short of oil, short of power, and \$500,000,000 were expended inside of two years in the erection of steam power plants, many of which, built haphazard, under war-time stress, are now useless, owing to unfavorable location.

"The utilization of even one-third of the enormous amount of energy latent but now wasting in our falling waters would make the United States the greatest manufacturing country of the world."

Senator Jones referred to the serious condition confronting the print-paper industry of the country, and in that connection introduced a letter from a newspaper publisher describing the news-print situation in the United States and urging that water power be developed on the Pacific coast, and in Alaska, near the sources of wood pulp. He said further that power thus obtained could be used for the electrification of railroads and for furnishing water for the reclamation of thousands of acres of arid land.

Mr. Jones said he favored giving those who would develop the wasting powers the right to develop them under a law which, while placing them under the constant supervising of the public authorities, should give them a just return for their work and investment.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, objected to the commission proposed in the bill, to be made up of Cabinet officers who change with every administration, proposing instead a permanent body of men who would become experts and who were unconnected with politics.

Senator Jones agreed with the proposition, but said that the House, which has already passed the bill, is firm in its demand for the plan embodied in the bill, and he thought it better to take what they could get. He gave notice that he would press for passage of the bill immediately the railroad bill is disposed of.

NO DRASTIC ACTION ON MEXICO LIKELY

Indications Are That Fall Resolution for Severance of Diplomatic Relations Will Not Be Reported by Senate Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—From present indications, the resolution introduced in the Senate by Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, requesting President Wilson to sever diplomatic relations with the Mexican Government because of the Jenkins incident and a train of incidents involving United States citizens over a period of several years, will not be favorably reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, from imprisonment on a charge of perjury in connection with his abduction by Mexican bandits, has so altered the aspect of the situation that drastic action seems unlikely at this time. Although the manner in which Mr. Jenkins was released was not as clear-cut a compliance with the request of the United States as some officials desired, the fact that it was effected without the knowledge of Mr. Jenkins or the State Department probably closes one phase of the incident. Mexican Embassy Statement

The Mexican Embassy in Washington on Saturday issued a brief statement which established the fact Mr. Jenkins was released upon deposit of a bond of \$500 furnished by J. Walter Hansen. Who or what prompted Mr. Hansen to furnish bond is a question being investigated by the State Department. There are strong indications that this method of affecting Mr. Jenkins' release was selected by the Mexican authorities as one which would vindicate their court procedure and at the same time comply with the request of the United States.

President Wilson is expected by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to send the committee a communication on the propriety of adopting the Fall resolution. He may send this communication today as part of the comment he promised to make on the memorandum submitted to him by Senator Fall, who wrote out his charges that radical propaganda has been fostered by Mexican authorities for the purpose of keeping the United States so busy meeting domestic problems that intervention in Mexico would be difficult.

Position of Resolution

The President is not believed to be in favor of breaking off diplomatic relations and several Republican members of the committee are disposed to move slowly in this respect. With the Democrats on the committee opposing the resolution, a majority probably would vote it down in its present form. The State Department, however, will press for action by the Mexican Government which will tend to prevent the recurrence of incidents that create unfriendly feeling.

The Mexican Embassy and the State Department have different versions of the killing of James Wallace, a United States citizen shot near Tampico. It was reported to the Embassy that Mr. Wallace rode over a machine gun and sentry, and when he did not halt upon command, was fired upon by the sentry, who believed he was an enemy. The State Department report says Mr. Wallace's mule shied at the gun, overturning it, whereupon the sentry immediately opened fire. An investigation of the incident is being made by the Mexican Government and by agents of the State Department.

Mexican Officials Watched

Two at New Orleans Charged With Circulating Bolshevik Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Mena Brito, Mexican Consul here, and Jose Pesquera, Mexican Vice-Consul, are under investigation by Department of Justice agents on charges of circulating Bolshevik propaganda shipped in the form of pamphlets to them from Mexico City. Both have been instructed not to leave New Orleans and the homes of both are being watched by government agents.

The Order of Ancient and Modern America, in whose gatherings the pamphlets were first distributed by Messrs. Brito and Pesquera, has suspended both Mexican Consular officials from its membership, and will vote on their expulsion from the order. Members of this order, which is a comparatively new secret organization, intended to bring more closely together the men of the United States and Central and South America, collected several of the Bolshevik pamphlets and reported to F. C. Pendleton, head of the Department of Justice Bureau here. The organization bars political and religious discussions, and under this clause of the constitution, two Mexicans were suspended at the same meeting at which the pamphlets were distributed. Both Messrs. Brito and Pesquera admit circulation of the propaganda and attempt to defend it.

GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA NAMED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Saturday)—Maurice Long, deputy from the Department of Drôme, has been appointed Governor of Indo-China, replacing Albert Sarraut. Mr. Long was Minister of Supplies in 1917, and reported the treaty concerning the Congo.

AMERICAN LEGION TO BE ANSWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State commanders of the American Legion and the national commander, Franklin D'Olier, have been invited to attend a conference in Washington beginning on December 15 with R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, to consider all phases of government insurance for soldiers and sailors.

RULING AWAITED ON WAR-TIME DRY ACT

Supreme Court of United States Expected, on Reconsidering, to Hand Down Decision as to Constitutionality of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Supreme Court of the United States will sit again today after a recess during which, it is understood, a decision was reached in regard to the War-Time Prohibition Act. While those most deeply interested anticipate a decision at once, it is possible it may not be handed down until tomorrow.

The liquor interests had the services of the ablest lawyers in this case and every possible argument on their side was fully presented. They are sanguine that the Supreme Court will render a decision in their favor. Although it is not possible for anyone to know beforehand what the Supreme Court of the United States will decide, there is good reason for believing that there will be a division among the justices on the subject.

If the liquor interests are correct in their surmises that a decision will be rendered in their favor, bars may again be opened and the traffic in liquor resumed. It would be for a brief period, however, since this decision will have no bearing on constitutional prohibition, which goes into effect on January 16 next. Although it would be deplorable if the influences which have so direct a connection with crime and disorder should be loosened again in the community, there is compensation in the fact that manufacturers will not find it worth while to start machinery for the manufacture of large quantities of beer and other intoxicants which they might not be able to dispose of. What Elihu Root and other advocates of the liquor interests pleaded for was that the men who had accumulated large stores of liquors, practically, as they argued, under the guarantee of the government, should have an opportunity to get rid of it; otherwise, it was alleged, the liquors were subjected to confiscation.

The government has mapped out its program for strict enforcement of the constitutional amendment, but the liquor interests will make a determined fight against it, although they recognize that that is a far more difficult matter than obtaining a declaration against the continuation of war-time prohibition.

The first move will be an application for an injunction to prevent enforcement of the constitutional amendment, and it is expected that suits to this end will be brought soon in the United States courts.

As to the Ohio situation, which is regarded here with great interest, until the court passes upon the contest election case in Ohio, no one will know whether the majority was for or against the referendum. Enough states, however, have ratified the amendment, without counting Ohio. Chief Justice Nichols of the Supreme Court in Ohio has appointed Judge Cleveland to hear the contest. The proceedings are well under way. The final count, on the face of the returns by the election officials, gave only 479 majority against ratification, in nearly 6000 precincts. Many errors have been discovered which can be corrected only by a court procedure.

MR. MARSHALL ON FOREIGN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—That he believed in Labor unions as a necessary condition of modern life, Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, told the Society of Arts and Sciences, at a dinner given in his honor on Saturday, but he added that he was for no union that sets itself up against the United States or considers itself greater. Mr. Marshall said he sympathized with the coal miners on the original proposition, as he believed they had not received fair treatment, but the paramount issue at present was that the law must prevail, and the miners he induced to call off their strike. The Vice-President said further that the foreign policy of the United States must be cleaned up within the next few weeks or the country will become "a hissing and a by-word in the mouths of the world."

I. W. W. PROPAGANDA TO BE READ TO JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. KANSAS CITY, Kansas—Reading of I. W. W. propaganda literature which government witnesses have identified is expected to begin in the trial of the 32 I. W. W. in the Federal Court here this morning. Identification of this literature has taken up most of the time to date. It was seized by government agents in raids on the headquarters of the I. W. W. at Augusta, Kansas. Witnesses for the government testified that such printed material had been circulated among workers in the oil districts and in the wheat fields.

DUTY OF ALLIES IN EUROPE SHOWN

British Director of Relief Says European Economic Situation Must Be Remedied or It Will Affect the Whole World

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir William Goode, K. B. E., British Director of Relief, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, laid emphasis on the dangerous economic situation of Europe today and the necessity of the Allies, but, of course, principally of Britain and the United States, putting all other considerations aside and setting themselves to the task of placing Europe on her feet again. In Sir William's opinion, this can only in a narrow sense be regarded as altruism, since, as he sees it, those countries which thus try to lift their neighbors' burden will not, in the long run, experience any material disadvantage.

On the other hand, if the European economic situation is not quickly remedied it will become steadily worse with very pernicious results to the whole world, including Britain and the United States.

Sir William's conviction is that the allied and associated governments must quickly organize extremely wide and broad financial arrangements by which the economic situation of the European continent may be re-established.

Private Efforts Insufficient

Individual and private efforts to relieve distress and privation, he feels, are quite insufficient and individual countries, like Austria and Czechoslovakia, cannot wait until some future date when the League of Nations may be set up to go thoroughly but slowly into matters.

Sir William spoke vividly of the sufferings to which the peoples of various European countries of central and eastern Europe are now subjected. With well-to-do Viennese burning their furniture for the sake of some little warmth and other tragic scenes occurring daily, it is obvious that from the top to the bottom of society, Austria is in a terrible plight. The same situation, with variations, exists in all the neighboring countries.

The German people are in a better position than some others, he said, to keep the wolf from the door, but on the other hand, Germany's industrial needs are immeasurably greater than those of her smaller neighbors.

Another Outbreak Possible

While Sir William is no alarmist, he considers that unless these European countries, taken as a whole, are enabled to diminish and eliminate the present conditions of privation and starvation by restarting an increase of production and export of goods, there might ultimately come about as a result such an outbreak in central Europe as would eventually involve Britain and America themselves.

The real remedy, he maintains, is the organization of credits on a big scale for newly created states and others so that they may get food and raw materials for restarting their industries and gradually get their respective national machines working more or less smoothly. In this matter he hopes that the United States will play an important part, as from the necessities of the case she must do, if it is to be done at all, and he believes that when the American people realize more fully than they do at present the conditions prevailing in Europe there will be no question of what action they will take.

REDUCTION IN FRANCE OF RAILWAY SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Sunday)—Louis Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, has returned to Paris from his mission to London without having succeeded in obtaining an increase in the coal supply for France. Consequently the number of passenger trains will be reduced from tomorrow until further notice.

CHECK PUT UPON OIL PROFITEERS

Embargo Established on Shipments to East, and Prosecution Ordered of Producers Taking Advantage of Coal Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a result of a complaint filed by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, has ordered the prosecution of certain western oil producers on charges of profiteering, and federal officials have been instructed to proceed at once against oil producers who have taken advantage of the shortage of coal to increase the price of oil.

The promised termination of the coal strike at an early date would probably have brought this sort of profiteering to an end, at any rate, but it is held by officials here that it may be just as well to give an indication at this time that the government does not intend to permit profiteers to take advantage of the public's necessities in an emergency.

The Railroad Administration also has taken action which, combined with that of the Department of Justice, will serve to put a check upon the activities of the oil men to sell all the oil possible at the highest possible price while there is a scarcity of coal. It has established an embargo, effective today, against shipments of oil from the west to destinations east of Chicago and St. Louis. It was said that this action was intended to conserve the coal in that locality.

Senator Capper declared that oil producers had increased their prices from about \$1 a barrel before the strike to \$4.50 a barrel. This had proved very burdensome to manufacturers who were obliged to use oil since they were unable to get coal. He also asked the Department of Justice to investigate the charge that the oil producers had combined to fix prices.

The Railroad Administration embargo does not prohibit the shipping of oil eastward, but it establishes a system under which permits must be obtained, and the regional fuel officials will be able, therefore, to obtain direct knowledge of the purposes for which oil is to be used. They also will do away with the hauling of coal to the districts from which the oil came.

Oil for export will not be affected, nor will the shipment of refined oils through regular channels be interfered with. Industrial plants which used oil as fuel before November 1 will not be denied oil, as there is no intention of doing anything more than conserve coal where needed to prevent profiteering because of extraordinary conditions.

NATIONAL MEETING OF REPUBLICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Interest of Republicans throughout the country centers in Washington this week, for the conference called by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will practically give the keynote for the presidential campaign. Members of the committee and others interested in the political machinery are already arriving and there is a great deal of talk about candidates and issues. It is not for this conference to give encouragement to any candidate, but to take the measure of all and definitely to fix the date and place for the nominating convention. However, it is well understood that the coming together of so many leaders of the party will start the work of the campaign.

EXTRA LEGISLATIVE CALL IN NEW MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico—Gov. O. A. Larrazolo has announced that he will call a special session of the Legislature within 30 days and include in that call consideration of the ratification of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

WOULD BUILD FRENCH PIPELINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Saturday)—Mr. Cels, French Undersecretary of Transportation, has received an offer from a company to build with its own capital the proposed 1,000,000-ton pipeline to carry mazout from Havre to Paris, in view of the present shortage of coal. It has been agreed to allow the company's experts every assistance in the survey of the route, before drawing up the necessary agreement. A cable was immediately sent to the United States for a pipeline expert to be sent over.

BITUMINOUS COAL STRIKE THOUGHT TO BE NEAR END

Government Proposal Approved by Strike Leaders and May Be Ratified by the Scale Committee at Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Confidence that the bituminous coal strike is virtually ended and will be proclaimed at an end by tomorrow night was manifested on all sides in government circles yesterday, following the agreement reached by the Attorney-General of the United States and John L. Lewis, acting president, and William Green, secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the United Mine Workers of America, at a conference in Washington on Saturday night.

The officials of the union will urge acceptance of the government's proposal by the miners' scale committee at a conference tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Palmer formulated the proposal and submitted it Saturday afternoon to President Wilson, who approved it. Mr. Palmer left Sunday night for Indianapolis to attend the meeting of the scale committee and seemed happy at the turn events had taken.

An Investigating Board

It can be stated authoritatively that the government did not offer the officials of the union any increase in pay above the 14 per cent recommended by Dr. H. A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, and already put into effect by the coal operators. There will be set up, however, a tribunal which will investigate all phases of the coal industry to assure the miners fair play, the operators a reasonable profit, and the public due consideration.

Dr. Garfield proposed a tribunal of this character when he made his recommendation for an increase in pay. There is reason to believe that the personnel of the tribunal will be such as to inspire the confidence of the miners, and it will undertake a survey of the industry with a view of determining whether a shorter work day is feasible. The prospects are that for the remainder of the winter the industry will continue on an eight-hour basis, as the loss in production during the five weeks strike will make it necessary.

Government's Proposal

The only public statement of the government's proposal said, in part: "A conference was held at the Department of Justice on Saturday with a view to reaching an understanding between the government and the miners which would result in a settlement of the coal strike situation. At this conference there was submitted a definite, concrete proposition from the President looking to a speedy termination of the strike situation and an immediate adjustment of the entire controversy. Its acceptance by the miners will be urged by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green."

The officials of the union were invited to come to Washington under conditions of the utmost secrecy. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, attended the conference at Mr. Palmer's office, and it was after midnight Saturday before the announcement which forecast the end of the strike was issued. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green returned to Indianapolis yesterday to prepare for the meeting tomorrow.

Before the miners' scale committee meets tomorrow afternoon the hearing in the United States Court at Indianapolis on the contempt of court charge brought against the officials of the union is scheduled to come up, but it is understood that further court proceedings either against miners or operators will be held in abeyance until the result is seen of the meeting called to consider the government's proposal for settlement of the strike.

Ratification Expected

In view of the authority exercised by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green in the councils of the United Mine Workers of America, it was believed here that their approval of the government's proposal will be ratified by the scale committee. No action is necessary by the operators, who have told Mr. Palmer that any settlement the government deems just will be accepted by them.

The news that a settlement has been approved by union officials is expected to result in a larger production at once, as many miners, it is thought, will consider the strike as good as ended and go to work this morning. They have lost five full weeks in the strike which began on November 1. This meant a loss of not less than \$50,000,000 on more than 33,000,000 tons of bituminous coal that were not produced because of their absence from the mines.

Restrictions on the use of coal will not be relaxed until the shortage caused by the strike has been made up, at least in part. The United States Railroad Administration had planned to take off a number of passenger trains today and eliminate parlor cars from other trains to conserve fuel. There was no official indication last night whether this plan would be abandoned, now that the strike appears to be drawing to an end; but the machinery of distribution and the

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maximum price order are expected to stand until the supply of coal is replenished.

All efforts by governors of states to make separate agreements with striking miners probably will cease. Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to President Wilson, sent a telegram to the Governor of Ohio in which it was proposed that action by that State be suspended until after tomorrow's conference, when it is hoped a national settlement will be reached.

Ultimatum in Tennessee

Governor Says if Mines Are Not Operated He Will Intervene

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee—Charging the coal operators and miners alike with selfishness and stubbornness, Governor Roberts has served official notice that if the mines in Tennessee are not in operation by today it will become his executive duty to intervene and assert the rights of the public, and he purposed employing the resources of the State in both money and men to that end. The operators were told that they must either exercise their corporate powers or take the chance of having them forfeited. The miners were admonished that the right to strike was not absolute, and that the right did not belong to them to freeze the world into submission to their demands and throw hundreds of thousands of laborers out of employment.

Following Governor Roberts' address A. Keller, president of District No. 19, United Mine Workers of America, declared that if the operators would enter a conference to settle the wage question he would endeavor to get the miners to return to work. Speaking for the operators, Robert S. Young stated that they had posted notices offering a 14 per cent increase and would be ready to restore production to normal, but could not recognize the union.

The impression here is that a tentative agreement to resume may be reached. Operators assert that the strike is already practically broken in this district, and that production is now 50 per cent normal.

Transportation After Strike

Railroads Will Endeavor to Give Mines Every Coal Car Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Upon resumption of mining and normal coal production, the railroads will bend every effort to insure, in preference to anything else, a 100 per cent car supply and the promptest possible movement from the mines to the points of consumption, said R. H. Aishton, regional director of the United States Railroad Administration, here yesterday. It will be necessary, no doubt, he said, to control distribution through the fuel committee for some time to insure equitable apportionment throughout the country.

The possible settlement of the coal strike, Mr. Aishton said, would in no way affect the announced 30 per cent curtailment of train service for today. This was ordered by regional directors for the central, northwestern and southwestern regions.

Non-essential industries in Illinois will be permitted to run on a 6½-hour per day basis here. They were ordered to close on the ruling of the State Public Utilities Commission, but this ruling was modified pending a decision from the Fuel Administration at Washington as to what constitutes non-essential industries. The commission has asked theaters, except motion-picture houses, to limit performances to six a week.

New Orleans Train Service Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Coal conservation measures took the form yesterday of the elimination of all but the most vital train service into and out of New Orleans. The Louisville & Nashville was the first railroad to receive orders from the federal manager, who cut two locals and one Sunday excursion train off its schedule, as well as dropping the pullmans on the Cincinnati special, which always have been carried to Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida. The Illinois Central, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, the Gulf Coast and the Southern Pacific have been ordered to take off luxury trains, such as the Panama Limited and the De Luxe special. The Southern Pacific, however, burns only oil, and it is believed this ban will be rescinded today.

Grand Trunk Trains to Be Suspended

DETROIT, Michigan—Fourteen passenger trains on the Grand Trunk system in Michigan will be suspended today or tomorrow, it is announced by H. L. Whittenberger, federal manager for that road.

Imperator to Sail on Schedule Time

NEW YORK, New York—Sailing of the former German liner Imperator on her first voyage under the British flag, scheduled for next Wednesday, will not be interfered with by the bunker coal restrictions, it is announced by the Cunard Line. Sufficient coal for the voyage to England was stowed in the ship's bunker in advance of the restriction order.

Heavy Cost of Strikes

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Strikes have cost the Shipping Board \$37,000,000 since January 1, according to its chairman, John B. Payne. The estimates include marine and harbor strikes, longshoremen and shipyard strikes on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts. They do not include the coal strike.

Coal Asked for Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The National Federation of Construction In-

dustries has appealed to the central coal committee of the Railroad Administration to have building included among those industries to be given priority on the delivery of coal, and to authorize the Fuel Administration to allocate coal to it immediately after providing for the first five priorities.

In addition to the elimination of the Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago and other fast trains, the withdrawal of the Congressional Limited and other fast trains between New York and Washington is under consideration.

Irish Bank Dispute Is Settled

DUBLIN, Ireland (Saturday)—The Irish bank dispute, between the managements of banking institutions and their clerks, has been settled on a basis of recognition of the right of the clerks' union to negotiate with directors in behalf of its members. The strike of store employees had also been settled, the wages demanded by some being granted and the claims of others referred to arbitration.

Miners Near Madrid on Strike

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Fifteen thousand miners in the Almaden mines have declared a strike. Almaden, 130 miles southwest of Madrid, is the center of the richest quicksilver-yielding region in the world.

UNION OF ALL ITALY'S BEST CITIZENS URGED

ROME, Italy (Friday)—"A union of all the best citizens is an imperative duty," said Tommaso Tittoni in a speech delivered on his assumption of the presidency of the Senate today. "Concord in the Senate would be setting an example for the country, thereby inducing the latter to consider the irreparable losses caused by suicidal abstention from voting," he continued, after alluding to the small number of constitutional electors who went to the polls in the last general election.

The work of the Peace Conference was slow and uncertain, not always coherent and not always considerate of the ideals which made the peoples enter the war or of their legitimate aspirations, for which they endured enormous sacrifices," Mr. Tittoni added. "This attitude of the Peace Conference produced discontent and unrest, which has been especially felt in Italy, whose war aims found the greater opposition."

Mr. Tittoni was interrupted by cheers for the King when he said: "Let me express the deep loyalty of the Senate to our august sovereign." He concluded: "Italy is a great democracy, a true and genuine democracy without the least touch of plutocracy. She is animated only by ideals of equality and justice. Viva the King! Viva Italy!"

AIR MAIL HAS NEW EASTERN TERMINUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Heller Field in this city will be opened officially today as the eastern terminus of the United States air mail service, Belmont Park on Long Island, which was subject to heavy fogs, being discontinued. Mail plane routes will radiate from the Newark field to Washington, Cleveland, and Chicago, and as the service develops, to Boston and other large cities.

The Post Office Department officials selected Newark as the eastern terminus of the air mail service because of its proximity to New York City. The mail will be rushed from the field to the New York trains by motor truck. Better time can be made from Newark to New York than from Belmont Park. The site for the Newark station was leased to the Post Office Department by a resident, Paul E. Heller, at a rental of \$1 a year with the privilege of buying at the end of two years. Mr. Heller's only stipulation was that it should not be confined to mail plane use, but should be a public flying field until such time as the Post Office Department purchased it. The land was cleared and prepared as a flying field with funds subscribed by Newark business men.

PEACE PROPOSALS OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT

LONDON, England (Saturday)—

Strong resolutions urging the making of peace with the entente were adopted by the seventh congress of Russian Soviet meetings in Moscow, at which the Bolshevik Premier, Nicholas Lenin, and the War Minister, Leon Trotsky, were present, as was also Tom Paine, "on behalf of the American Communists," according to a Moscow message today. The resolution passed by the congress read:

"The Soviet Government proposed peace to the entente on August 5 and has repeated the proposal eight times since. It affirms again its unalterable desire for peace. It offers to all the entente powers—England, France, the United States, and Japan, together separately—to begin negotiations. It directs the executive and the Commissary of Foreign Affairs to continue systematically the policy of peace, taking all steps to attain success."

LIMIT ON HIGH PROFESSORSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The number of professors of high rank at Columbia University will be limited as a result of the decision of the trustees to raise the salaries of faculty members, so Nicholas Murray Butler, president, has announced. He added that a budget system was to be established in order that the expenditures might be closely estimated in advance.

ALLIES TO GIVE NOTE TO GERMANY TODAY

Reply to Be Handed to Delegates

Fixes the Time Limit Within Which Germans Must Sign Protocol or Take Consequences

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The allied note to Germany fixing a time limit within which the Germans must sign the protocol or take the consequences will be handed to Baron von Lersner on Monday.

In commenting upon this situation the "Matin" says that the allied note foreshadows a possible repudiation of the armistice and a return to a state of war. If Germany tries the Allies' patience too far, 48 hours' notice of the termination of the armistice will be given.

The Allies' note, the paper continues, maintains a demand for compensation for the scuttling of the Scapa Flow fleet, but signifies that the Allies will take consideration of the necessities of German economic life in taking over the German harbor material. It states that unless Germany agrees to the protocol, a military advance will begin.

The "Temps," the most authoritative interpreter of French opinion, in a striking editorial headed: "The Legend of the American Reservations" says: "What is the legend? It is this, that the reservations proposed by the United States Senate destroy the work accomplished by the Peace Conference. The legend has been sedulously propagated, largely by President Wilson. It is time to answer it with the truth. The truth is that there is nothing whatever in the reservations which would justify the Allies in taking exception to a ratification embodying them. On the contrary, the reservations contain 'certain very sagacious interpretations which we have an interest in endorsing.'"

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The text of the reply to be made by the allied and associated powers to the latest communication from Baron Kurt von Lersner, head of the German Peace Mission, regarding the original allied demand for the signing of the protocol putting the Peace Treaty into effect, was unanimously adopted by the Supreme Council today. Mr. Clemenceau presided over the session.

The allied note demands that Germany sign the protocol providing for the carrying out of the peace terms, failing which the Allies, it is set forth, will be obliged to have recourse to military measures. The utmost secrecy is being observed regarding the terms of the note.

Points in the Note

The note recalls that making the Treaty effective means the immediate release of the German prisoners. It leaves the reply to the German representations regarding the claims for the sinking of the German fleet at Scapa Flow to be dealt with in a further special note.

It closes by directing Germany to sign the armistice protocol, failing which action the council declares that it will be constrained to adopt measures of coercion of a military order.

Baron von Lersner's communication, which was received by Mr. Clemenceau on Thursday, declared that the Allies were misinformed regarding their complaint that Germany was exceeding by far the limit of military force permitted her under the Treaty. Baron von Lersner said that the German Government had never sought to conceal the fact that the creation of police forces and civic guards would be necessary, and that the German Government was prepared to submit proofs to General Nelles, head of the Entente Commission of Control in Berlin, that these organizations were permissible under the Treaty.

Germany, added the German plenipotentiary, was ready to discuss the question immediately with the Allies, and believed that such an offer was the best proof that she was not seeking to avoid carrying out the Treaty terms.

Marshal Foch's Program

The text of Mr. Clemenceau's note to Baron von Lersner concerning the excessive German armament complained of, which was made public today, shows that Germany was charged, in addition to the formation of the Reichswehr (Imperial Defense Troops), with organizing the Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police) and the Zeitfreiwillige (Emergency Volunteers), which were declared to be virtually military forces. It summons Germany to reduce her forces strictly to the limits of the Treaty.

The council today took under consideration Germany's express wish that customs payments on goods entering Germany by land be made in gold, as had already been done on goods sent by sea. The decision was postponed until the Peace Treaty should have been put into force.

It was explained that the Allies declined to accord such an advantage to Germany, holding it incompatible with the delays she was causing and with the unfavorable economic measures she was practicing, especially her prohibition against the importation of numerous articles.

Marshal Foch's military program, according to the "Intransigent," is one approved in June, 1916, by the allied commanders, comprising occupation of the Ruhr basin and Frankfurt. The newspapers say that heavy artillery has been going through Strasbourg and across the Rhine since yesterday.

Jugo-Slavia Signs Peace Treaties

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Jugo-Slavia yesterday signed the treaties of St. Germain and Neuilly. The allied Supreme Council has granted certain

requests of the Belgrade Government, whose case was pleaded by Prince Alexander of Serbia; such as the advance in the date of the payment of reparations by Jugo-Slavia, in view of the need for maintaining the essential stability of the country's finance. Nicholas Pashitch, Dr. Ante Trumbitch and Mr. Zolser called yesterday at the Foreign Office and affixed their signatures to the St. Germain Treaty as well as to a clause for the protection of minorities in its supplementary document relating to the new financial dispositions. Afterward they signed the peace treaty with Bulgaria and the attached protocol.

The Supreme Council has decided to turn over western Galicia to Poland and has approved the draft of a treaty fixing the frontier between Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Supreme Council has ended the discussion of the economic and financial clauses of the terms of peace with Hungary and the treaty, which is now complete, will be handed to the Hungarian delegation on its arrival at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Germany's reply as to her military forces came yesterday. It will be considered by the Supreme Council today when the result of the conversations between Marshal Foch and Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson will also be communicated. Should Germany defer any longer her signature to the protocol, the Allies are ready to extend their occupation of Germany. Orders have already been sent to the Rhine territory, the French High Command, which have insured a regrouping of forces and have rendered possible the execution of any forcible measures ordered by the Supreme Council such as the occupation of Essen and the Ruhr basin. So far Marshal Foch has been able to act independently, without waiting for consultations in Paris.

For three-quarters of an hour, Marshal Foch, in secret consultation with the Supreme Council, explained his views on the situation in Germany and appropriate military steps are to be taken if an unsatisfactory reply be returned to the final warning sent to Berlin. At the British Embassy, Marshal Foch had two long consultations with Field Marshal Wilson and his chief-of-staff, Col. Pitt Taylor, and the whole scheme of possible military action by the Allies was discussed.

Modification of Minorities Clause

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The committee dealing with the protection of minorities has presented a modification of the minorities clauses in the convention between Rumania and the Allies attached to the Peace Treaty. The modification will, it is believed, remove the objection of Rumania.

QUESTION OF FRENCH CHAMBER'S PRESIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—No decision has yet been reached concerning the presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Though it is believed that Paul Desanel will probably be re-elected through a lack of competitors, George Leygues and Raoul Peret have declined the office as also has Alexander Millerand, who is returning to Strasbourg immediately after the ceremony of the opening of the Chamber which will mark a date in the history of France.

One member of the Alsace-Lorraine delegation will read a declaration to which Mr. Clemenceau, as the last survivor of the deputies of the National Assembly of 1871, will respond. As the elections of the senatorial delegates have been fixed for December 9 and the elections of consul generals for December 14, it is probable that the Chamber will adjourn on December 16, when it will proceed to validate its powers and to fix the date of the election of the president and members of the various bureaux.

The new assembly will then examine the proposed project of a new loan. The discussion of the general policy of the government remains subordinated to expression of views on the question of the president of the council. The Chamber is also to be called upon to solve the important questions of the modification of the rule regarding constitution groups and the naming of commissions.

DEFEAT OF FOUR RED REGIMENTS REPORTED

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official communication received from General Denikin, the anti-Bolshevik commander in southern Russia, says that on November 27 his cavalry defeated four Red regiments eastward of Dnurtlingvka, and that 4000 prisoners were taken.

ATTACK UPON POSTAL REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Halvor Steenerson (R.), Representative from Minnesota and chairman of the House Post Office Committee, issued a statement on Saturday attacking the report of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, on the postal service. He declared the surplus earnings of \$35,000,000 reported for the last seven months were reduced compensation paid the railroads for hauling the mails, and that it seemed "quite probable" that the Interstate Commerce Commission would "completely wipe out the supposed surplus" by deciding that the roads were entitled to increased compensation.

RACE QUESTION COMING UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The race question will be one of the topics to be discussed at the interchurch convention of various Protestant churches which convenes here this morning. This is one of a series of conferences to be held in various states of the Union to provide an organization through which the various Protestant churches may cooperate in their religious work.

SUGAR COMPANIES DECLARED UNFAIR

Federal Trade Commission in

Complaint Says Two Large Corporations Have Tried to Stifle Prospective Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Charging a long list of unfair practices have been resorted to in the endeavor to stifle competition and to discourage prospective competition, the Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint against the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company and the Amalgamated Sugar Company. These practically control the output of sugar in Idaho and Utah.

The two companies are charged with having worked together to endeavor to stifle and suppress competition in the purchase, manufacture, and sale of refined beet sugar in interstate commerce, by unfair practices such as the circulation of false reports about the financial standing of competitors and prospective competitors, and the use of such reports to prevent competitors from being able to secure sugar beet seed or beets or to pay for the beets purchased; the circulation of reports that the firms in question occupied all of the producing territory in which prospective competitors were intending to erect sugar beet factories, also that they had contracts for the purchase of all beets to be grown, also that the production was insufficient to supply their own factories and the territory was unfit for sugar beet raising.

Financial Influences Alleged

Further, it is charged by the trade commission that the firms under fire canvassed the territory in which prospective competitors were intending to erect factories and made long-time contracts with sugar-beet growers and advanced them money thereon. By using their great financial influence it is also charged the companies caused railroads to delay building tracks and spur for competitors and prospective competitors; also that they caused banks and others to refuse credit and to discourage prospective competitors who were promoting corporations to manufacture beet sugar.

It is further charged that the two firms surreptitiously obtained information concerning private affairs and business of competitors and used this in buying out competitors and prospective competitors, and in attempting to destroy competitors by circulating reports tending to provoke litigation and invite financial trouble. Further, the commission declares that the companies in question put into operation factories where prospective competitors had undertaken to start in competition and contracted for the purchase of all available sugar beets upon learning that prospective competitors had undertaken to start in competition.

The companies, in addition, the commission charges, prevented or attempted to prevent the most prominent manufacturer of beet sugar factory machinery and builder of beet sugar factories in the United States from building and equipping beet sugar factories for competitors and prospective competitors. It also charges that they circulated false reports that beet sugar factories of prospective competitors would not be built and that the machinery of prospective competitors would not make beet-sugar. In addition the commission alleges that they furnished money to secret agents for the purpose of inciting financial trouble and embarrassment and harassing competitors and prospective competitors by instituting vexatious and unjustified litigation.

Hearings in January

Following the issuance of the complaint, the Federal Trade Commission has directed that hearings take place in Salt Lake City and other points in the intermountain region in January.

The taking of evidence here by the Federal Trade Commission as a preliminary proceeding to a possible court prosecution, it is said, will furnish an insight into the workings of the great sugar corporations, especially the "beet sugar combines" of the intermountain country, controlling the beet sugar production of the United States. Not only will evidence be heard on the alleged stifling and suppression of competition but also details affecting the purchase in interstate commerce of sugar beets and in the manufacture and sale of refined beet sugar.

The complaint is said to be backed by a mass of evidence that has been in the process of assembling for many months.

Big Seizure Ordered

Charges of Hoarding and Unfair Prices Basis of Government Action

SPOKANE, Washington—Orders for seizure by the government of 5,300,000 pounds of sugar held at Yakima and Tappanish, Washington, by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, have been issued by E. E. Cushman, United States district judge, of Tacoma, Washington, sitting here.

The orders were issued in a libel action brought by F. A. Garracht, United States district attorney, who charged hoarding and attempted unjustified price increases by the holding company. Of the sugar, 28,200 sacks are held at Yakima, it was alleged, and 24,800 sacks at Tappanish. United States deputy marshals were sent to take possession of the sugar.

PACKER EMPLOYEES PROMOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The regular 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock of Armour & Co., packers, was declared Wednesday at a meeting of

GERMANY'S TAX PLANS CRITICIZED

Encroachment by Central Government on Integrity of Federated States Seen in Proposals

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—That encroachments by the Central German Government on the prerogatives and integrity of the federated states are provoking increasing impatience and distrust among the delegates to the National Council was again indicated at today's discussions of the national tax measures drawn up by Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance.

Representatives of the six federated states who are taking part in the council made known to Mr. Erzberger their disapproval of the manner in which he is attempting to force the tax, saying they are not permitted to inspect the measures with respect to their infringement of state rights. The delegates say it is the avowed tendency of the measures to accomplish a system bringing about a unitarism in the national government administration.

Paul Hirsch, Prussian Premier, speaking for Prussia, declared that while Prussia did not come under national tax measures, this instance would not receive Prussian approval in view of the political and economic situation. The state in the future, Mr. Hirsch said, would expect the finance and other governmental departments to refrain from the practice of permitting national legislation calculated to encroach upon the constitutional rights of individual states.

The Bavarian delegate was even more outspoken in his protest against the tax measures, declaring the Berlin Government's "speedy aspirations for a unified state warrant the greatest misgivings." He said he opposed the present measures on material grounds and warned against what he said was depriving the states of their financial sovereignty.

Delegates from Saxony, Württemberg, Baden and Hesse were less outspoken in their criticism. An amendment introduced by the Baden representative, empowering the states to levy a supplementary income tax was rejected.

Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Justice, had a conference today with respect to reforms in the judiciary. He told the ministers he did not believe Prussian influence on the nation should be curtailed.

"It would be an act of injustice to destroy Prussia, without which German thought would not have blossomed in the past," asserted Dr. Schiffer. "It is the duty of the government to restore the confidence of the states."

LADY ASTOR VOTES AGAINST GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)

—Very naturally Lady Astor's doings in the House of Commons are being followed with close and exceptional attention. Last night she participated in another important division, this time on an amendment to the Government of India Bill and showed she did not consider her return on the Coalition ticket as hampering her independence, for she voted against the government. The amendment was one by Maj. J. W. Hills, who advocated that Indian women should be placed on the same terms as men in the election of a Legislative Council, and Edwin S. Montagu, in opposing the amendment, maintained that this question should be left to the Indian people to decide. Lady Astor interjected "to Indian men only," whereupon Mr. Montagu reminded "the honorable member" that woman suffrage was decided by men in this country.

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Embroidered Linen 'kerchiefs... EACH 1.00

Pure linen, with hand embroidered corner.

Lace Edged 'kerchiefs... EACH 3.75

Pure linen 'kerchief with hand made filet mesh thread lace edge.

Spanish Studded Combs... 13.50

Black combs studded with jet, crystal with emeralds, black with sapphires or amber with topaz.

Curled Ostrich Fans... 15.00

Flame, jade, orchid, raspberry or black; thirteen sticks.

Leather Traveling Cases... 25.00

Black leather, fitted with ivory finished toilet articles.



THE WINDOW
Of the world
Through the window
Of the world
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Reconstruction in Palestine

A practical step has been taken toward the inauguration of building operations in Palestine by the formation of a company in England with this avowed purpose. This company is called "Habonah," which means "the builder," and it has been formed by Russian Zionists in England. The idea was originally started in Russia itself, but the unsettled conditions in that country were not conducive to its fulfillment. Therefore, as soon as it was known that Great Britain would accept the mandate for Palestine, it was resolved to register the company in London, which was accordingly done. The capital is stated to be £200,000 divided into 200 shares, of £1,000 each. The head office will be in Jaffa, and three of the directors have already started for this port. The first consideration of the company will be to provide housing accommodation and building material, thus adding the cause of Zionism in a most practical manner.

Wagner in Australia

Henri Verbruggen, the talented director of the Sydney Conservatorium, recently caused a heated press controversy and a legislative council debate by giving a Wagner concert with his orchestra in the Sydney Town Hall. As a result of the storm he announced that he would abandon a second Wagner concert which he had arranged. So strong was the resentment expressed that a sense of humor seemed to be lacking on both sides, until one well-known Irish legislator stated that he preferred "Tipperary" to "Parsifal" or "Tannhäuser."

The Road Duzdap-Meshed

Little by little more is becoming known of the military operations which had Persia as their theater. Persia has suffered much from the conflict of nations, but she has also gained immeasurably. For the first time in history a road has been built from Duzdap to Meshed, a route which camels have covered for centuries in long, weary journeys of four months duration. The road is 600 miles long. It is laid across hills, deserts, and bogs, across deep sand, and at an altitude reaching at some points 6000 feet above sea level. It was completed in six months in the face of difficulties which only those who know Persian wilds can realize—only those too who know the pressure of tremendous circumstance in which General Dickson carried out his purpose. When he arrived and took over the operations winter was near, during which the highland passes are blocked by snowdrifts. This closing of the passes, regarded immemorially as inevitable, meant the suspension of traffic for four whole months. Directly General Dickson arrived he declared the passes would be kept open through the winter. It was pointed out to him that such a thing had never been known in the history of Persia. His reply has been given in a description of his achievements appearing in *The Pioneer*: "I have not come here to read the history of Persia but to write it. The line of communication is open all the year round, with effect from today!"

Ancient Mesopotamia

Survey research work in Mesopotamia has revealed the fact that in former times the country was covered with a network of canals, showing that a very elaborate system of irrigation must have been in vogue. Some of these canals were 20 feet deep with steep embankments. This interesting information was stated by Lieut.-Col. G. A. Beazley, Royal Engineers, in a lecture given by him at the Royal Geographical Society recently. He also brought to light the fact that the city of Samarra, which is now a comparatively unimportant town, at a period before the Christian era must have been one of the most populous trading centers of the East. The ancient city was 20 miles in length and 3½ in width, and it is estimated that it contained about 4,000,000 inhabitants. There were miles of walls and warehouses, and it formed a converging point for caravans from a vast area. Another city in Mesopotamia, the lecturer said, showed traces of having been laid out on the lines of a modern American city.

The Little Philippines

The future of the Philippines, like that of any other country, is in the hands of the children, the "little people of the barrios," as a writer in *Travel* calls them, thinking of bata babies, the little woman-child, and bata balague, the little man-child, her

brother; a "barrio" incidentally being a group of small, thatched houses, such as the poor live in. The writer has got acquainted with the little people, and tells of their life from morning till bedtime, a story of "small, busy, simple lives, initiated early into helpfulness; for where poverty lies beside you on the sleeping mat, and dips her fingers with you into the rice pot, all must work that all must eat." Yet it is anything but an unhappy picture; and there is place in it for dolls and games. The dolls are wooden. "Brooch-hewn and sketchily clad perhaps, but as dearly beloved by wee brown mothers, and clasped as jealously to little warm, primitive hearts as the haughtiest waxen beauty that ever opened her eyes in the Bon Marché," and the games are often very much like the games of children in other countries. "Jacks," for example, is played with pebbles, and the little people of the Philippines call the game "sintak"; "blindman's buff" is immediately recognizable, though the little people call it "takik-sam"; "leapfrog" is the same, though it has a five-syllable name in Tagalog; and "the rats and the cat" is easily comprehended. "You play it barefooted with your little wooden shoes piled up in the center and guarded by a ferocious 'pusa,' who pounces toward any rat creeping out to recapture his shoes." Also they go to school, learning, as one little brown person solemnly explained to the writer, "that we may understand slang, a kind of dialect that is the custom of the Americano to speak."

The Land Question in Chile

The land question, particularly as it relates to the Indians, has of late been receiving attention from those interested in the future of Chile. The tendency has been to take every advantage of these natives, who, despite the many handicaps that official and unofficial greed have placed in their way, are admitted to be making substantial progress. They have, as might have been expected, shown themselves particularly proficient in agriculture and cattle breeding. Crying evils in the administration of the lands have been pointed out in the public press, but as yet the authorities do not seem to be sufficiently interested in remedying a state of affairs that does much to alienate the sympathies of an important, if subordinate part of the population.

The Province of Kansu

In the future of China the outside world is likely some day to hear more of the Province of Kansu, neighboring on the Tibetan border. Just now it is chiefly interesting, on the report of a traveler in the Far Eastern Review, because it is so unlike China as one ordinarily thinks of that country: it has no rice swamps, no picturesque junk, no poverty-stricken congestion of city population. Its mountain ranges and torrential streams remind one of Switzerland, and the land is settled thickly by a rough and vigorous people, peaceable by inclination but not safe to impose upon. But it is a difficult place to get to, and its export of wool to foreign markets has an arduous journey, as do the imports that are brought in from the nearest railway points. To reach a railway, one travels 25 days on horseback from Lanchow, the capital of the Province; and from Hsinlingfu, where the wool starts on its way to the foreign firms in Tientsin, it must journey two months on the old-fashioned camel before it can be put aboard a modern, fashioned freight car. The bulk of the importations come in by cart, and not long ago merchants at the railway terminal found carts so scarce that thousands of wheelbarrow coolies were assembled from other districts, and started over the robber-infested road in a long procession, with donkeys hitched to their heavily loaded wheelbarrows. Even in Kansu, however, the motor car penetrates, and there is talk of a motor road from Lanchow to Ninghsia, where it will connect with the erratic service that brings Kansu products by water from the interior, part of the way on primitive skin rafts and part of it in flat-bottomed gasoline launches.

American Pioneers in France

A new form of "pioneering" is reported from France, that of the hundreds of American soldiers who on being discharged from the army decided to remain on French soil and begin a "new life in a new country." As the report goes, about 2000 have entered various occupations in France, many of course joining the working forces of American enterprises, others taking up various kinds of work independently or for French employers. Some who married in France married also into French agriculture, and are now carrying on farms; others have gone into business with their French fathers-in-law; one at least married into and is conducting a dairy shop, and another has become a tailor. American ideas, of course, are much in evidence, as in the establishment that sells "Dixie Ice Cream," which is made with an ice-cream equipment that the enterprising proprietors took over from the Y. M. C. A., or in the growing business in "rebut type-writers," familiar enough in the large cities of the United States but new to France until the former soldiers started it; and this promises before long to include an "American Stenographic Bureau" when American or Englishmen in Paris can find English-speaking stenographers and typists. A soldier who was a paperhanger in the United States is now a decorator, with his business headquarters in a fashionable French suburb. There is talk of a chain of hotels to be operated by American managers in the battle-front towns; there is talk also of a "shoeshine parlor" of the American type, to attract Parisians and make a fortune for its former soldier-proprietor. The consensus of opinion among the "pioneers," however, seems to be that one must work for success in France as elsewhere, and that "easy money is not one of the natural resources of France."

INDIANS OF THE DESERT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a colony of Plate Indians on the outskirts of a little city in Nevada, which maintains a kind of half-way link between the old life of the care-free days of the American wilds and the more trammelled modern existence. Of course, the Indians throughout the United States vary in their habits, progress, and education just as do the other classes of the population. But wherever they are found they are sure to excite interest because of the knowledge the on-looker has of their connection with a dim past in the history of the American continent. This interest amounts almost to a fascination for many persons, whether in the middle west, when the swarthy-faced men and squaws used to come to town from the reservations, and sit, wrapped in brilliant blankets, on the sidewalk on the sunny side of a building; or whether along the transcontinental rail lines in the deserts of New Mexico, when they offer their baskets and rugs for sale; or in France, where a company of them with scout blood in their veins guarded the American lines; or in great cities where their fellows have risen to honored positions in the government.

This Nevada colony dwells apart from the rest of the town in a dozen or so habitations which are a combination of houses and tents, set up in the sagebrush. All manner of shelters are found here. One long, copper-hued brave, several inches over six feet tall, has a house so dwarfed that when he is in it he must perforce sit down all the time, with his legs extending through the door a foot or so. It was never discovered whether he slept here or not, but certain it is that he has often been detected sitting solemnly in this diminutive house with only his legs in sight from the outside. Upon coming closer when he has been found thus he is sometimes discovered to be making his toilet, combing out his jet black hair with great preciseness. His house is constructed of tin sheets made from oil cans, nailed on to frame work of wood. It has no front or back yard but is simply set down unceremoniously amid the sagebrush. This Indian bears the name of Long Charley and he is a lovely fellow. He has a fondness for sitting alone in the shade of a mesquite tree and gazing out over the sweep of the desert. He works heartily and faithfully when he is called upon, or when he needs money, and when not in demand and he is supplied with money, he does not seek a job.

Jack, the Son of the Chief

Among this community of Indians, Jack is the most important man. He is the son of a chief, and he no doubt exercises some of the old powers of the chief. He has a fine bearing, looks a chief's part, and, while using ungrammatical English, yet is able to converse and deal intelligently as an equal with the residents in the town. Jack always maintains his representative capacity, in his intercourse with the world outside his colony, as the leading man of his tribe. He has a great deal of conversation with, and advice from an attorney in the town, and sometimes attends court and hears the addresses. On one occasion the Indians were much stirred over some little difficulty, and, seated in a circle, held high council. The day following the council, Jack, standing more erect than usual, and throwing out his chest somewhat (although on the whole he was usually quietly dignified and modest), said to the attorney: "Me big man like you. Me talk all night." He had evidently been most of the council.

Mrs. Jack

Mrs. Jack, or Jack's wife, (these were the only names by which the town in general ever knew her), was a fit consort for the son of a chief. She was one of the finest examples of Indian beauty found among these interesting and interesting races. Her features were refined, and she possessed none of the grossness sometimes seen in the tribal women. Her face manifested great intelligence, and her eyes were clear and sparkling. But she smothered her comeliness under a bandanna handkerchief bound tightly over her head, the corners hanging down the back of her neck. And her dress was always of the cheapest kind. Jack was never dressed any better. Had these two been clothed in the handsome attire of well-dressed men and women, they would no doubt have been a striking couple.

Mrs. Jack was very adept at making baskets and her handiwork was in great demand. When she finished a basket on request by some one in the

town, she delivered it personally. The basket was always carried inside a large white handkerchief, the four corners being tied. But this woman, like the men and women of these strange races, never approached the home of the buyer, or of anyone else with whom she was having dealings, in the way other people do. The buyer of the basket, expecting the chief-tain's wife, might, after an hour or so, glance out of the window and find the dark-skinned woman hovering around on the lawn, her eyes fixed intently on the house. Never do these Indians knock at the door, or ring the bell. There have been times when, possibly because they were in a hurry or for some other reason, they have come upon the porch and peered in the windows. Should Jack or Long Charley be employed and told to come to the residence of the hirer, the latter must always keep a close watch to see when they arrive. They will never call his attention to their presence, but will sit on the grass under a tree, or leaning up against a post.

Curious Ways of Seeking Work

When Long Charley, Jack, or any of their fellows are seeking work, in order to replenish their stock of groceries and clothing, the fact of their willingness to take a job is almost always indicated by their assuming a position on the sidewalk on the sunny side of the main street, in winter, and on the shady side in summer. Here they stand, or squat, together in a picturesque group, usually silent, and apparently having little interest in what is going on around them. But they are ready for all comers needing help and will go on the instant. They are, as a rule, good workers, and give value received.

At times the colony deserts its more conventional abode near the town and proceeds up a little brook a mile or so, where they camp on its bank, as in days of yore. Around the cheerful fires built by the braves, the Indian women sit and weave their baskets. From these little expeditions have resulted some of the prettiest trays of basket the squaws have made. And perhaps it is this going back again into their habits of the past that causes the maidens and the matrons of the tribe to weave into their creations of reed and bark the stories that are sometimes contained in them—of the brave who rose at dawn, went on the hunt and brought to the red fire a deer, or the dark-eyed Indian maiden who gazed up at the stars and laughed, while her little dog barked at the moon. And they will weave into the baskets other pictures unconnected with any story, reproductions of the yucca tree, arrowheads, the little desert "swifts" or lizards, the little dogs with the upturned tails, who are sometimes represented as standing still and again running at full speed. Occasionally when the brilliant dash of birds are found, a brilliant dash of color will indicate something unusual in the baskets.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND TREATIES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In "The Education of Henry Adams" the attitude of the United States Senate toward treaties is set forth after the treaty concluding the Spanish-American War as follows:

"Yet the difficulty abroad was far less troublesome than the obstacles at home. The Senate had grown more and more unmanageable, ever since the time of Andrew Johnson, and this was less the fault of the Senate than of the system. 'A treaty of peace, in any normal state of things,' said Hay, 'ought to be ratified with unanimity in 24 hours. They wasted six weeks in wrangling over this one, and ratified it with one vote to spare. We have five or six matters now demanding settlement. I can settle them all, honorably and advantageously to our own side; and I am assured by leading men in the Senate that not one of these treaties, if negotiated, will pass the Senate. I should have a majority in every case, but a malcontent third would certainly dissuade every one of them. To such monstrous shape has the original mistake of the Constitution grown in the evolution of our politics. You must understand, it is not merely my solution the Senate will reject. They will reject, for instance, any treaty, whatever, on any subject, with England. I doubt if they would accept any treaty of consequence with Russia or Germany. The recalcitrant third would be differently composed, but it would be on hand. So that the real duties of a Secretary of State seem to be three: to light claims upon us by other states; to press more or less fraudulent claims of our own citizens upon other countries; to find offices for the friends of senators when there are none. Is it worth while—for me—to keep up this useless labor?"

HAMILTON PALACE SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The disappearance of a great and historic house, and the dispersal of its treasures, is a happening of a thousand regrets. During two weeks beginning November 4, at Christie's and at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire, works of art, furniture, pictures, jewels, found new owners. Most of the objects are from the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, being some of the finest productions of these centuries. Although the family seat dates to the days of Ban-nockburn, when Bruce granted "the lands of Machane" to Walter Fitz Gilbert de Hamilton, it is surprising that the bulk of the collection which forms the present sale should be the luxurious and debased work of the eighteenth century. One would have liked to have seen, and indeed almost expected, work of the medieval period. Yet this is perhaps explained by its checked career and by the additions made to the palace about a century ago. These additions needed a stateliness of householding and multiplicity of retinue which have become things of the past. Hence the present sale. Again, Hamilton Palace is in the midst of the great coal fields of Lanarkshire, which not only destroy its amenities but actually threaten its structure. And so the march of industrialism adds another scalp to its spearhead.

Hamilton History

The first Lord Hamilton, created by James II of Scotland, married this King's eldest daughter, widow of the Earl of Arran. Her grandson was regent during the days of Queen Mary's childhood. He, being made Duke of Chatelherault by Henry II of France, was probably responsible for the title "palace" given to his home. It was a future Duke of Hamilton, who succeeded in 1819, who made the sumptuous alterations above referred to, and made a huge collection of works of art.

In 1887, a new Hamilton Castle was erected, but today only one dated stone remains. The richly decorated oak-paneled rooms at the palace bear a great resemblance to those at Holyrood, and were probably made by the same hands, although a little later. The date of the Holyrood Palace paneling is 1672-73. James Smith was the architect employed at the palace about this time, and later we find the work of a Glasgow architect named Hamilton. The fifth Duke commissioned William Adam, the father of the more renowned Robert, to design a new north front, which, however, was not carried out. But the tenth Duke, already mentioned, revived the scheme at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and no doubt used the scheme prepared for his grandfather by William Adam. It is to this period that the black marble staircase belongs, which even at that time was valued at £3000.

Silver in the Sale

Of course only the more portable objects have been brought to London, the first day's sale being of silver. Most of it is florid, without real beauty, and is exciting merely for its weight and luxuriousness. But a few of the things, such as, for instance, Mary Queen of Scots' casket, are of extraordinary beauty. This casket is French early sixteenth century, oblong, with a dome-shaped top, decorated with 12 panels of Gothic tracery pierced in silver, on a silver ground. These panels are divided with fluted bands studded with cinquefoils. The sides bear these bands also, and on the intervening panels are exquisitely pricked birds and animals. The Hamilton arms are engraved on one of the center panels, and the lock of Gothic ornament is of the secret kind so common at this period. According to an ancient document accompanying the box, it contained the letters between Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Bothwell, and stated that "my Lady Marquis of Douglas, mother to William Duke of Hamilton, bought (it) from a papist, having then the Queen's arms upon it, and put her own arms thereon, and afterwards having left all Exere to her son Lord James, Her plate was all sold to a goldsmith, and the Duchess of Hamilton being told by my Lady Marquis that the said box did once belong to

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the Queen, Her Grace bought the same from the goldsmith, and att the Duke's desire put out my Lady Marquis arms and put her own arms on the same." This lovely thing has now changed hands again for £2835.

Rare Individual Pieces

Another beautiful piece of workmanship, which fetched £2300, reminded me of the work of Cellini, although of German origin, and is a cup with a cover. It is dated 1576 and is formed of an ostrich egg, with enamel and chased work; the stem of extreme beauty formed as a vase, modeled and chased with masks, fruit, and strapwork. The cover has on its top a carved ostrich holding a shield bearing a coat of arms.

A piece of silver remarkable for its weight, 586 ounces, was sold for £1534. This is a George I oval wine cistern, 19 inches high and 32 inches wide, made by Thomas Ffarrer, 1720. It is an elegant piece of beautiful proportion with very fine scrolled handles, the interior being engraved with the royal arms.

High prices prevailed at the sale, a pair of William and Mary two-pronged forks fetching 145 guineas. A large number of the articles sold here have been exhibited at South Kensington Museum at various times, and one cannot help wishing that the glorious little Mary Queen of Scots casket will find its way there some day for us all to enjoy.

CARPET MAKING IN DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

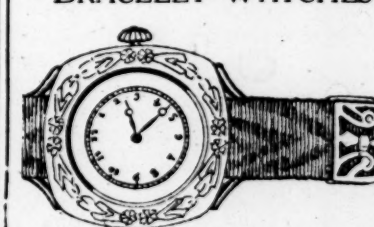
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A very beautiful carpet was exhibited in the industrial section of the Dublin Horse Show in August. It was the work of the Dun Emer Guild, which has its headquarters at the little house in Hardwicke Street. The guild was started in 1902 by Miss Gleeson at her own home in Dundrum, just outside Dublin. Miss Gleeson was an art student, gifted with a strong sense of color and a feeling for design. She turned her attention to the making of carpets, and moved her works up to Dublin in 1912, where she now employs about 50 women and girls.

There is to be found no slavish adherence to fashion at the Dun Emer works. They are constantly making new designs, and are prepared to make a carpet or rug, cushion cover or tapestry, to any design required. The designs and colorings shown a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who called recently at the works, were all so beautiful that it was not surprising to be told that they could not keep pace with their orders. Samples were shown of carpets, rugs, cushion covers, ladies' embroidered bags, tapestries, stool seats of designs worked out in string, silk scarves, ladies' embroidered jumpers, etc.—one and all beautiful in their originality of design and delicate coloring.

Want of capital has so far prevented Miss Gleeson from extending her works, which certainly deserve housing in more congenial surroundings. During the first three years of the works' existence, three orders for Copenhagen have been carried out; first a small order of four carpets, then one for 18, and now one for 32 is on the verge of completion.

The name "Dun Emer" has a pretty story attached. The word "dun" means castle or fort, and Emer was a mythical lady who embodied all womanly virtues. Some time about the end of the Bronze Age, Cuchulain, who embodied all the manly virtues, was searching for a wife, and sought for one equally eminent in all womanly virtues as he himself was preeminent in those pertaining to man. He found Emer amongst her maidens embroidering. He told her all that he could do, and she having done likewise for herself, he asked her hand in marriage; but Emer was not satisfied, and sent him away to Scotland for seven years, where he underwent training, and on his return he was accepted.

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LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 1011)

Proposed Levy on Capital Increases
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Schemes are constantly being propounded for the reduction of enormous national indebtedness, unfortunately augmented as a result of mismanagement, waste, and inefficiency, which seem still to go on; but little attention seems to be given to the difficulties attending the economically practical aspect of any of them. The original proposition of a general levy on capital has, in the opinion of many who have given real consideration to it, been dismissed as wholly unpractical.

A new proposal has now been made, to conscript capital increases during the war. There is no doubt that investigation might prove that some profits have been made by realizing assets at greatly enhanced prices due to war conditions, and that these profits may not have come within the range of the excess profits duty. The extra profits resulting from ordinary trading are, however, in a different category.

Since the introduction of the excess profits duty, £800,000,000 or thereabouts seems to be the gross sum liable under that duty. Out of this total, rates varying from 50 per cent to 80 per cent have been paid over to the government amounting probably to £500,000,000, and the remainder, left in the hands of the traders, has been subject to income tax claims of nearly 30 per cent.

"Excess profits" have largely been made by the appreciation of stocks and the raising of the money value of commodities, and it cannot be overlooked that a considerable part of them may be lost when, sooner or later, the fall in prices comes. Then again, the profits that have been made in ordinary trading have been essential in most businesses, owing to the large extra capital required for carrying them on. The purchasing power of money has depreciated by more than one-half, and an increase in the return on capital becomes as necessary as is the increase in the wages of the workers due to the increased cost of living. The position of people with fixed incomes or of those who are living upon their accumulated savings is lamentable. Not only are their incomes reduced by war taxation, but the purchasing power of what is left is reduced by one-half and the realizable value of their capital has in many cases also fallen considerably.

Clear thinking is a great national asset, and should be possessed by those who venture to propound such schemes either in Parliament or in the press. All the practical results of their working should be seen from the beginning.

I hold that our only chance of meeting our national indebtedness is in the development of our industry and commerce to the utmost; to get all the wheels of industry started again as speedily as possible; for I am convinced that the adoption of the proposals mentioned would produce quite the opposite effect to that intended.

(Signed) CHARLES W. MACARA.
33 York Street, Manchester, England,
October 22, 1919.

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REVIEW OF WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Congress Makes Brief Display of Eagerness for Work—Discussion of Socialism—Tax Problems, Drama, and Royalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The second session of the Sixty-Sixth Congress opened dully, its first week being marked by monotonous routine. Perhaps the public that expects account of Congress only when it is spectacular was surfeited with the oratory in which the Senate had indulged for many weeks before it finished denouncing, amending and defeating the Peace Treaty. The senators themselves had, for the time, exhausted their oratorical reserves, and the recess had been too short to lay in fresh stores.

Speaking of the opening, there was a brief and unexpected display of intense craving for work. The President's message was not expected until the following day, and in accordance with custom, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, moved an immediate adjournment. Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, urged that if the Senate was to accomplish a percentage of the work before it, every hour should be made to count. He therefore opposed adjournment. He could see no disrespect or discourtesy to the President in the Senate continuing its work in the circumstances.

Mr. Lodge said that he would be sorry to do anything that might be construed into disrespect to the President, at which a smile flitted over the galleries.

When the roll was called there were not enough senators afoot for work, or else their respect for the outward courtesy to the President was too deep to permit of their taking the risk, and the Senate adjourned with its usual promptness.

The reading of the President's message on Tuesday was a perfunctory affair. The galleries were fairly well filled, except those set apart for the executive and diplomatic representatives, but there were few Republican senators in their seats, and there were a number of vacancies on the Democratic side when the reading began. Many senators were in the cloak rooms looking over the printed pages of the message and remarking that there was nothing in it, or asking, "Who wrote it?" Democratic senators met this question by pointing, as internal evidence, characteristic phrases of the President's. A misplaced page gave brief occasion for comment on interesting possibilities, but it was soon exhausted.

Mexican Situation

As a matter of fact, the greater interest all week was "down town." The Mexican situation and the coal strike were centered there and only reflections of what was going on at the State Department, the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor flared up in the sessions of Congress calling forth proposals and criticisms. Albert B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, returned from his border state with the announced intention of pushing his resolution looking toward the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Mexico. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Ambassador Fletcher were summoned to the Senate and gave such information as was in their possession. Representatives of the Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico were in the galleries. They had much to do with furnishing the information for the Fall investigating committee on the strength of which his resolution was framed.

Ygnacio Bonillas called at least twice at the State Department during his busy week. He was there while Senator Fall and Senator Hitchcock were in conference with the President at the White House. It is probable that he took there the message that Jenkins was released, which was so dramatically injected into the middle of the White House conference. Mr. Bonillas is letting his decision as to seeking the presidency of Mexico wait upon the development of events. It does not look like a particularly desirable job at present.

Discussion of Socialism

The resolution for an investigation of the Federal Trade Commission was finally introduced into Congress last week. The commission is quite cheerful about it, and is going on with its investigations of the packers as if it had no case of its own to defend. One of the interesting incidents of the introduction of the resolution was the discussion of Socialism which attended it. The charge against the Federal Trade Commission is that it employs Socialists and Bolshevik sympathizers. Some of the senators were of opinion that this was not serious, if the men accused of holding these doctrines did their work well. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, was strong for deporting persons who held pernicious socialist views. Thousands should have been deported last year if the Department of Labor had done its duty, he declared.

Duncan U. Fletcher (D.), Senator from Florida, wanted certain Americans deported to the island of Guam or some equally remote spot, although Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, pointed out that Americans cannot be deported. Definitions of Socialism varied so much that it was evident that the men accused of holding views embraced in that word would have a hard time making out a case which would satisfy all their judges on the committee in charge of the investigation.

Tax Questions

Are income taxes going to be reduced? How much of their excess profits will prosperous manufacturers have to give up? Cannot the money

necessary to carry on the affairs of the government be obtained out of tariffs which will make manufacturers richer and not mulct them of their gains? These are questions which arose in Congress last week apropos the President's message, the estimates of Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, and his message to the Congress. They will come up again during the session. Congress is indignant that estimates should be so high. On the other hand, it is besought to make many more appropriations which would necessitate their becoming still higher.

The majority would not consider it good politics to accept Secretary Glass' suggestions for meeting the expenses of the country. Some other method must be worked out which can be used in the campaign to illustrate the extravagant tendencies of the Administration and the economic virtues of the Congress.

Drama and Royalty

One of Washington went to see John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln" last week, and it was literally "the talk of the town." "We brought it to Washington first because there were so many persons there who knew about Lincoln intimately, and we wanted to hear what they had to say first," the business manager explained. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who knew Lincoln, sat in a box on the opening night. He made one comment to the effect that Lincoln would not have treated his Cabinet or been treated by it as Lincoln was depicted in the play. He would not have put himself in the position to be snubbed as he was by "Burnet Hook," who refused to shake his hand.

There is one man whose criticism of the play would be of inestimable value if it could be obtained, that of Abraham Lincoln's son, Robert T. Lincoln, who lives quietly in an old mansion in Georgetown. What he thinks of the portrayal of Abraham Lincoln has not been told.

One part that is very much criticized by Washingtonians is that of the Negro in the play. Washington knows the Negro well. Mr. Drinkwater, of course, did not. No Negro within the ken of Washingtonians ever talked or acted like "Mr. Custis."

Social life in Washington is feeling the reaction of departed royalty. Last week was given over largely to the presentation of debutantes, but there was no such color as that which tinted that glowing week when the Prince of Wales dashed from embassy to tea, from tea to dinner, from dinner to reception, from reception to supper, from the Library of Congress on Capitol Hill to a country club at the remote end of the city. And there was the preceding visit of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium and their young son. Necessarily, it is a bit tame for the young folk in society to have nothing more than the ordinary young men of the army, navy, and diplomatic corps to decorate the social scene.

SOLDIERS DENY RUSSIAN MUTINY

Raymond Robins Is Disputed by United States Veterans Who Were on Archangel Front

MADISON, Wisconsin—At a meeting attended by 500 persons to hear Col. Raymond Robins tell about Soviet Russia, a number of a group of soldiers who had served at Archangel hotly challenged Colonel Robins' statement that as an indirect result of the Allies' policy in failing to recognize the Soviet Government, United States soldiers in Russia had mutinied.

"I have it on the affidavit of three American soldiers, including an officer," replied Colonel Robins, who reiterated that he had proof not only of mutiny in the United States Army, but of mutiny of British soldiers at Dover, French soldiers at Brest, and Italian soldiers at Genoa, at orders to proceed into Russia.

Soldiers and others in the audience demanded to know the names of the men who signed the affidavit and the organizations that were supposed to have mutinied. Colonel Robins said he could not divulge this information, since it would involve other persons and federal proceedings which had not been concluded.

"We have five men here who served through the whole period of American occupation in Russia, were on the ground at the time, and will swear there was no mutiny of American troops on the Archangel front," insisted the soldiers' spokesmen.

MANDATORY IN NEAR EAST ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Dr. James L. Barton, director of the Near East Relief Commission, who spoke last evening at the Brookline (Massachusetts) Civic Forum, characterized the Balkan States and Turkey as a storm center endangering all Europe and possibly also the United States. The League of Nations, he urged, should be put into operation at once.

Dr. Barton said that Constantinople should not be placed in the possession of any first-class European military power, and advised that the United States accept a mandatory over an area including Turkey in Europe, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles, with a population of some 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 people.

NEW COOPERATIVE STORES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Four cooperative grocery stores associated with the National Cooperative Association, have been opened here recently, one at Evanston, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, and the other three in the city proper. It is planned, the organizing department here says, to open one or two stores every week in Chicago for a time.

MARKED SHORTAGE OF SMALL CURRENCY

Increased Value of Silver and Consequent Withdrawal Have Caused Urgent Demand for One and Two-Dollar Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The scarcity of silver is creating a peculiar situation in the United States. Silver certificates have been withdrawn from circulation and the silver dollars received in exchange have been broken up and sold as bullion for a price considerably above their coinage value. This has caused a marked shortage in notes of small denominations. The Treasury Department has informed the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the demand for one and two-dollar notes is becoming more urgent every day. To relieve the situation it has been asked that gold certificates be made legal tender.

In the discussion of the bill providing this Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, on the great silver states, when 16-to-1 was a live political issue, said that "when silver is worth more than gold on the market, we are about to bestow a faculty and virtue upon the representatives of un-sound money." He referred to the former denunciations of the supporters of silver, and said:

"We now confront the situation where the mutations of time have brought revenge, and the regnant metal of the hour is the despised white metal of the past, which the doors of the mint were long shut. I really think the word 'gold' should be stricken out of the bill and the word 'silver' inserted, for not otherwise can we keep faith with the public creditor and pay him in sound money so that the national honor can be preserved."

Senator Thomas said that he thought it was now Mr. Bryan's time to "crow." Changing from satirical vein, he informed the Senate it was his intention at an early date to address the Senate "upon the metallic money world situation, the effect of the regulation of exchange, and the ease with which, in view of the present value of silver, it can be effected."

The scarcity of silver in the United States has been charged largely to the demand from the Orient, from Japan chiefly, and from India to a lesser extent. Owing to the rise in value, it is said that some large silver smiths, contrary to the law, have melted silver dollars, they being cheaper than silver in the market, for the manufacture of silver articles for domestic use and in a few instances for shipment abroad. The same high price of silver has led to many persons selling unused silver, superfluous presents, and the like, with considerable satisfaction and profit.

ST. LOUIS MEETINGS TO FORM NEW PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The conference called by the Committee of Forty-eight, which may result in the formation of a new political party, will open tomorrow and continue through Friday. Convention headquarters have been opened in St. Louis in charge of the Rev. Howard R. Williams of New York. The purposes as set forth in the call are:

"To determine and specifically set forth the fundamental principles for dealing with the political, social, and economic facts and problems which affect the lives and liberties of Americans today and the future of civilization."

To adopt a definite method of political action for giving these principles immediate force in the Government of the United States and in the international relations of the republic."

A conference of the National People's League, launched in 1918 as the National Frazier Club, to aid the presidential candidacy of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, has been called to meet here in conjunction with the meeting of the Committee of Forty-eight. About 300 members of the Non-Partisan League will attend. The Committee of Forty-eight, the League and similar organizations may amalgamate into a liberal political party.

DOLLAR URGED TO VARY WITH VALUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Shifting of the weight of the dollar or the amount of gold bullion exchangeable for a gold certificate in accordance with the power of the dollar, so that the purchasing power of the gold certificate will be kept constant in terms of goods, while the weight of the gold dollar may fluctuate, was advocated by Prof. Irving Fisher, of the department of economics at Yale University, speaking before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. The dollar, he said, should be as stable as a yardstick and always equivalent to a certain amount of commodities.

ADJUSTMENT OF DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Compulsory investigations and reports by impartial tribunals on disputes before strike or lockout is permitted, Americanization of immigrants, penalizing of agitators or organizers preaching revolution or Bolshevism, and revocation of the naturalization of any man who violates the laws of good citizenship, were partial means of adjustment of Labor disputes, offered by Atlee Pomerene (R.), Senator from Ohio, speaking at a recent convention in this city. Referring directly to the coal strike, Senator Pomerene asked

whether 100,000,000 Americans must go without fuel when the hills were full of coal, and if the government was to control the present conflict or the conflict the government.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE IN NEW YORK POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Church-goers were urged to fight for recognition in the majority party in this State, by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State, speaking yesterday at the Judson Memorial Baptist Church. "The attempt of the machine Republican leaders in this State to crush the political influence of Miss Mary Garrett Hay, and thereby intimidate the women among whom she is a leader, because Miss Hay has served notice that she will not support, even if he is nominated, a weak state senator who continued to oppose the women even after his State had given them the suffrage, is part of the general movement to shear the moral element of any real influence in the affairs of the party they are expected to support. The issue is fundamental. It is whether a handful of professional politicians shall shape the policy and select the nominees of the party, or whether the wishes of the membership of the party shall prevail."

CHARGE OF SELLING LIQUOR FORMULAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Department of Justice agents arrested in Brooklyn on Saturday three persons, charged with selling formulas for the home manufacture of beer and other liquors. The prisoners, who were arraigned before a United States commissioner, were held in \$1000 bail for arraignment December 17.

RADCLIFFE DELEGATES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Eight delegates have been named by Radcliffe College to attend the Student Volunteer Conference which is to be opened in Des Moines, Iowa, on December 31. Between 6000 and 7000 students from the United States and Canada and 500 from other countries are expected to be present. John R. Mott is to be in charge of the conference which is primarily for the purpose of interesting students in missionary work.

ARGENTINE LOAN POSSIBILITY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry, Argentine Minister of Finance, who will go to the United States as delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress, will study while there the possibility of negotiating a loan of \$300,000,000 which is said to have been offered to Argentina by North American banks on very good terms. "The 'Nacion' says, 'If negotiated, the loan would be used for consolidating the national floating debt.'"

WASHINGTON HERALD SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Washington Herald, according to announcement last night, has been taken over by a group of prominent business men, among whom are Herbert Hoover, Charles R. Crane and Julius H. Barnes. Two newspaper men, Herman Suter and Walter Rogers are associated in the purchase and will conduct the paper, which was formerly controlled by C. T. Brainard.

MOTOR CORPS SERVICE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The First Motor Corps, State Guard, has completed its work in the traffic policing of this city, begun at the time of the police strike in September. A parade and review of the corps, on Saturday, marked the dismissal of the men from that service. The work of the men during the strike was warmly commended by state and city officials.

OPERA HOUSE TO BE REBUILT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The New Orleans French Opera Association announced yesterday that the French Opera House, recently destroyed, will be reproduced on the same site, as a gift to the association by a private citizen of New Orleans, who has deposited \$500,000 cash and bonds to guarantee the gift.

DUTCH MARKET TRADE OPENINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Organization of a chamber of commerce to facilitate trade between the United States and Holland, and the Dutch East and West Indies is announced here. Opportunities for that trade, it is stated, are particularly broad at present, owing to the lack of German goods in the Dutch market.

ADVERTISERS ELECT OFFICERS

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey—The Association of National Advertisers elected officers as follows: President, J. C. McQuiston, Pittsburgh; vice-presidents, J. D. Ellsworth, New York; R. N. Fellows, Chicago; Mont H. Wright, Philadelphia.

Morises
The Preferred
Chocolates
Chicago, U.S.A.

ASIA IS DECLARED TO BE AWAKENING

Challenge to Domination by the White Race, Declares Boston Forum Speaker, Is Imminent in All Quarters of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Asia is awakening to challenge domination by the white race, according to Tyler Dennett of New York, speaker at the Old South Meeting House Forum yesterday, and the attitude of the great nations of the earth toward the tinted races will determine whether or not that challenge shall ultimately be followed by armed conflict.

Two-thirds of the world—Asia and Africa—he pointed out, is peopled by tinted races; yet of these 1,000,000,000 persons, barely 60,000,000 in Japan, are allowed by the white race to rule themselves. The productive powers of Asia could easily be doubled, he said, by improving the physical well-being of the people; a great world problem is the conservation of human resources.

The theory of the "divine right of kings," he asserted, has gone forever; the right of the common people to rule is becoming recognized, but the right of the white race to rule the world is now almost unchallenged except among the tinted races. The "white man's burden," he said, has now become whatever the white man can carry away from lands peopled by other races.

Japan's attitude in Shantung, he asserted, is dictated by the division of China into "spheres of influence" by the European powers. In seizing Shantung, Japan, he contended, has merely done what the others have done; Japan's policy at all times has been to prevent white encroachment in Asia. Since 1895, Great Britain and France had together seized about half of Siam, Mr. Dennett declared, and some secret concessions in Asia made during the world war are still to be published. European bankers, he charged, have made up their minds that China belongs to them by right of eminent domain. In his view, no nation, Japan nor a European country, ought to stay in China.

Asia, he said, looks to the United States for liberty, because of the treatment the Filipinos have received, but will expect more than this country will probably be able or willing to give. Race consciousness as manifested by the white man is having its reaction in race consciousness among black and tinted peoples, he said. Johannesburg, South Africa, he mentioned in particular, because of a rule that no black man may remain on the streets after 8 o'clock at night; in another place, the whites had made a rule that any black man to pass a certain house must crawl by.

"If you believe that all the enmity in China is directed against Japan, you are mistaken," he asserted. "For every word against Japan two words are spoken against the imperialism of other nations; and the Chinese would prefer to throw in their lot with others of tinted skins than with the white race." He characterized as utterly futile the adoption of a policy that could only end in a great racial conflict; and the sending of missionaries to China, on the one hand, and of troops with machine guns, on the other, illustrated present ideas on the subject. The Peace Treaty and League of

Nations, he felt, had practically ignored the rights of the tinted races; and the United States, in view of its treatment of Negroes and its possible treatment of Mexico, can hardly assume greater parity of motives than the nations of Europe.

POINTS IN PLATFORM OF THE ENGINEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following the adoption of a platform stating that every important enterprise must adopt competent productive management, unbiased by special privilege of Capital or Labor, and disputes must be submitted to authorities based upon intrinsic law; that credit capital represents the productive ability of the community and should be administered with the sole view to the economy of productive power, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at its convention here last week, appointed committees to study various non-technical matters connected with the industrial situation.

YOUNG AGRICULTURAL CHAMPIONS WIN TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A unique feature in connection with the International Live-Stock Show and Exposition here recently was the visit of 250 state and county boys' and girls' clubs farming champions from 20 or more states, ranging from Florida to Washington. By winning first honors in club projects in their counties and states they were awarded this trip with all expenses paid. Many of them thus made their first trip by train.

VICTORY BUTTONS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Victory buttons of bronze in appropriate design will be issued by the Navy Department to all persons who served in the reserve or regular navy during the war, distribution to begin at once. Silver buttons of the same design will be issued to those who received wounds. The Victory button is awarded in addition to the Victory medal, distribution of which is expected to begin shortly.

HIGHER TARIFF ASKED UPON MAGNESITE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Beginning hearings on House tariff revenue bills designed to protect United States industries built up during the war, the Senate Finance Committee on Saturday received requests for an increased tariff on magnesite to prevent an influx of the Austrian product, turned out at low cost than is possible in the United States.

MAYORS TO MEET PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A conference of mayors is to be held here today to discuss means of combating propaganda against municipal ownership, at the call of Mayor James Couzens of Detroit. Mayors of Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Buffalo, New York; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and St. Paul, Minnesota, are expected to attend. Mr. Couzens said.

ART TREASURES LEFT TO PUBLIC

Value of Frick Bequest Set at \$150,000,000—Large Sums to Educational Institutions

NEW YORK, New York—Henry Clay Frick, coke and steel magnate, left an estate valued at \$150,000,000, of which he willed \$117,000,000 to public benefaction. To Mrs. Adelaide H. C. Frick, his son, Childs Frick, and his daughter, Miss Helen C. Frick, there was left the lump sum of \$25,000,000, which, on the face of it, is subject to a federal inheritance tax of 40 per cent. Various minor bequests were made to friends and servants.

The Frick mansion on Fifth Avenue, this city, with its rare architecture, the rich furnishings and the remarkable art collections, was willed to Mrs. Frick as a lifetime residence. The mansion and all its contents then go to the public as an art gallery.

Mr. Frick provided for the incorporation under the New York State laws of "The Frick collection" setting aside an endowment fund of \$15,000,000 for the corporation. This corporation is to hold and to administer the Frick home and its art treasures, valued jointly at \$50,000,000. The gallery, upon establishment, is to be open to the public generally.

In another section of the will about \$6,500,000 was left to the daughter to be expended in general educational or charitable work.

A plot of 151 acres in Pittsburgh, near the Carnegie Institute of Technology, was willed to the City of Pittsburgh to be transformed into a public park. Covering the cost of re-making the land, and for the purposes of maintenance, a bequest of \$2,000,000 was made to the city.

Having thus disposed of \$92,300,000 of his estate, Mr. Frick directed that the remainder be divided into 100 shares, each worth \$500,000. These shares, excepting 13 left to Miss Frick, were bestowed upon institutions devoted to the public welfare. Princeton University will receive \$15,000,000; Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Educational Commission of Pittsburgh \$5,000,000 each, while the Society of the Living in Hospital, in this city, gets \$1,500,000.

Mr. Frick Not "Mr. Smith"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has issued a statement in which he announces that Henry C. Frick was not the "Mr. Smith" in whose name large amounts of money have been given to the institute.

PRICES OF WOMEN'S CLOTHING DISCUSSED

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lower prices of women's clothing will be possible only when productiveness of labor increases, demand for finer grades of wool recedes, and styles are adjusted to the supply of fabrics. These assertions were made by speakers before the annual meeting of the National Cloak, Suit, and Dress Manufacturers Association here.

As a means of adjusting styles to the supply of fabrics a resolution was adopted calling for cooperation between garment makers and producers.



Aprons for Gifts

There Are Never too Many

Our assortment is complete and up to our usual standard of quality. The designs are original and tastefully carried out.

39c to \$6.50

Dotted Swiss Muslin Apron with dainty embroidery inserts and wide Hamburg for straps.

(Illustrated)

\$4.50

Lawn Aprons with embroidery insertion and hemstitching. Illustrated.

Fine Lawn Apron with insertion of Valenciennes Lace. Ribbon bows add a dainty touch.

(Illustrated) \$2.00

\$2.50

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Handkerchiefs

For Men, Women, Children

On our Main Floor near the Temple Place Door is the Handkerchief Bazaar. Many different kinds and qualities.

At Reasonable Prices

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CONSTRUCTIVE FUEL POLICIES ARE URGED

United States Secretary of Interior Points Out Needs of Present Situation and Makes Appeal for Americanization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Constructive policies affecting the production and distribution of coal, electricity and petroleum, as the three sources of light, heat and power, are urged by Franklin K. Lane, United States Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report. Secretary Lane also takes up the question of Americanization, asserting that "when the whole story is told of American achievement and the picture is painted of our material resources, we come back to the plain but all significant fact that far beyond all our possessions in land and coal and water and oil and industries is the American man."

Pointing to the fact that 25 per cent of the 1,600,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age who were first drafted into the United States Army could not read nor write the English language, Secretary Lane says that while the country has been emphasizing the necessity for saving "the boys and young men about us who carry the fortune of the democracy in their hands are without a primary knowledge of our institutions, our history, our wars and what we have fought for, our men and what they have stood for, our country and what its place in the world is."

Developing of Americans

Making a vigorous plea that something constructive be done to "save and develop Americans," the Secretary says that "there should not be a man who was in our army or our navy who has the ambition for an education who should not be given that opportunity, not merely out of appreciation but out of the greater value to the nation that he would be if the tools of life were put into his hands. . . . We should enable all, without distinction, to have that training for which they are fitted by their own natural endowment. Then we can draw out of hiding the talents that have been hidden. The school will yet come to be the first institution of our land, in acknowledged preeminence in the making of Americans who understand why they are Americans and why to be one is worth while."

Turning to the question of fuel, Secretary Lane says that "in an age of machinery the measure of a people's industrial capacity seems to be surely fixed by its motive power possibilities. Civilized nations regard an adequate fuel supply as the very foundation of national prosperity—in deed, almost as the very foundation of national possibility. I am convinced that there will be a reaction against the intense industrialism of the present, but as it must be agreed that the race for industrial supremacy is on between the nations of the world, America may well take stock of her own power possibilities and concern herself more actively with their development and wisest use."

Taking up the coal strike, Secretary Lane says that it "has brought concretely before us the disturbing fact that modern society is so involved that we live virtually by unanimous consent." The situation, he says, has urged the necessity of a national stock taking. "It is not enough," he asserts, "to be able to say that the United States contains more than one-half of the known world supply of coal." To know what we have, what we can do with it and what we cannot do with it is a policy of wisdom, he says. Secretary Lane says the public must play its part by keeping the demand as steady and uniform as possible.

Consume All the Coal Produced

"We consume all the coal we produce," says Secretary Lane on the problem of the miner and his industry. "We produce it with labor that upon social and economic grounds works as a rule too few days in the year. We therefore must have a longer miners' year and fewer miners, or a longer miners' year and additional markets. . . . We have none too many mines or too many miners to supply our need if the mines are operated as at present. But we have too many to fill that need if they are operated on a basis nearer to 100 per cent of possible production."

In urging the conservation of coal, the Secretary points out that "at the very pit mouth, or within the mine itself, this same coal" that is "hauled over mountains and through tunnels and across bridges and along streets and into houses, by railroad, truck and on the backs of men, might be transformed into electricity and by wire served into factories and homes 100, 200 and 300 miles from the mine." The Secretary says that the government should sample and certify coal. "We do this as to wheat and meat," he says. "It is just as necessary to avoid injustice in the case of coal and it is thoroughly practicable. The public should know the kind of coal it is buying. . . . Coal should sell in terms of its capacity to deliver heat." The report announces that a bill to effect such fuel inspection will be presented to Congress.

Water Power and Oil

In considering the water power and petroleum deposits Secretary Lane states that 70 per cent of the available horsepower in the nation lies west of the Mississippi and places the total oil production in 1918 at 356,000,000 barrels. Passage of public land leasing legislation will make available further rich supplies, he says, and eventually the deposits of oil shale "can be made to yield vastly more oil than has been found in pools or sands." "Yet with all the optimism that can be justified," the report says, "I would urge a policy of saving as to petro-

leum that should be rigid in the extreme. If we are long to enjoy the benefits of a petroleum age, we must save this oil."

Ships using fuel oil should be equipped with internal combustion motors, Secretary Lane believes, and not be allowed to burn oil to make steam. A foreign oil supply should also be sought and diplomatic and industrial means used to develop it.

A new basis for the operation of the reclamation service, which has chiefly been occupied in western states with a total of 1,602,000 acres made ir- ritable, is proposed. He says that 150,000 demobilized soldiers have applied for public lands and reasserts his belief that the government is justified in doing for soldiers what it would do for no other class, as he has proposed in pending measures.

The Alaska Railroad, Secretary Lane says, has been well and solidly built, for "as little money as private parties could build it." Though total costs have been rising, due to general price situation, the report places expenditures at \$70,000 and \$80,000 per main line mile so far as compared to \$151,000 per mile reached recently by some private roads in the United States.

MODIFICATION OF RESERVATIONS ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the basis of a compromise acceptable to the Senate of the United States, the executive council of the League of Free Nations Association has offered proposals for modification or change of reservations proposed by the Senate for the Treaty of Peace. The league announces that these views, which have been forwarded to President Wilson, have been taken up with Col. Edward M. House, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and others in the confidence of the President.

Ray Stannard Baker, introduced as the President's official press representative at the Peace Conference, told the league at its meeting on Saturday that no one at Paris considered the Treaty perfect, but the Senate's wisest course would have been to adopt it at once and thus bring the League of Nations into existence. He said that if it were not accepted soon the whole instrument was likely to fall apart and open the way to widespread anarchy.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST LAWS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The need of arousing Congress and state legislatures to enact laws to meet the menace of seditious agitation and Bolshevist propaganda was asserted by Henry W. Taft, speaking yesterday before the League for Political Education. He said the deportation of objectionable aliens was usually a more expeditious remedy than prosecution under criminal laws, but that the Department of Labor, which has power to deport undesirable aliens, did not appear to have accomplished substantial results. "Early preparation and a determined policy to exclude agents of Bolshevism will save us in the future enormous effort, immense expense and social and industrial unrest," said Mr. Taft.

TEXTILE WAGES RAISED

PALMER, Massachusetts—Wage increases of indefinite amount effective today, have been announced by the Thorndike Company, Boston Duck Company, and Palmer Mills of this town. The increase will affect 2500 hands. The three corporations while independent of each other are part of the Bliss-Pabian system of textile mills controlled from Boston and New York.



On each and every size, as you will note, HOODS delivered mileage far in excess of what they guaranteed.

As a basis of comparison, in figuring cost-per-mile for the public, we have often contrasted the HOOD guarantee with that of other makes, always knowing that we were extremely conservative in so doing, as the HOOD user would eventually find out to his own satisfaction when he arrived at his final cost per tire—that is, its price divided by miles actually delivered, rather than by miles guaranteed.

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When we say that HOOD is the lowest price tire on the roads to-day, we are talking not of first cost, but of real cost—cost-per-mile—the only economical basis on which to buy tires, as thousands of discriminating motorists are discovering every day.

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BIG PRODUCTION MARKS FARM YEAR

Secretary of Agriculture, in His Annual Report, Anticipates a New Record in Meats and Second Largest Wheat Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, D. F. Houston, is characterized by its optimism for farming in the United States. The view that in acre yields American agriculture has deteriorated he holds to be disproved by facts showing the reverse, says that the farming industry appears to have more than held its own during the war period, and points to large production of grains and meats in the year just closing.

The 1919 wheat crop Secretary Houston says will be the second largest in the country, and the corn crop third largest, while the production of meats in 1919 will set a new high record of 21,000,000,000 pounds. On the basis of prices that have prevailed the total value of all crops produced in 1919 is estimated at \$15,873,000,000, which is \$1,500,000,000 more than in 1918.

Exports ran in several cases to record breaking figures in 1919, meat and meat products leading the list with 3,300,000,000 pounds. Dairy products to the extent of 781,000,000 pounds were exported, another high record.

Cultivated Land Adequate

Tillable land at present unused is said by Secretary Houston to constitute 60 per cent of the total. He remarks that "the expansion of the Nation's agriculture is limited by the supply of labor and capital available for farming purposes rather than by the scarcity of undeveloped lands," and adds that it "probably would be unwise to stimulate a large increase in the per capita farm acreage at the present time, especially where such an increase would have to be effected by a heavy outlay for drainage, irrigation, or clearing. Apparently, therefore, American agriculture should consolidate the gains already made."

"What we need," continued the Secretary, "is not a 'back to the land' propaganda, but an acceleration of the movement for the improvement of the countryside which will render the abandonment of farms unnecessary—and the expansion of farming inevitable." Further comment from the annual report follows:

"It would be desirable if governmental agencies, by systematic aid, should furnish reliable information to those seeking farms, should take particular pains, through their agricultural machinery, to give new settlers very special assistance and guidance, and, where conditions are favorable, should aid in the development of well-considered settlement plans."

Tenants Should Be Helped

"Since there will continue to be a certain number of tenants, every effort should be made to change the conditions of leasing so as to improve the methods of occupancy, increase the period of returns, and the states should provide by law for a system of compensation by owners to tenants for unexhausted improvements and set up the necessary administrative machinery. Such arrangements have prevailed in England for many years to the benefit of all concerned."

"Particularly must the federal and state agencies omit nothing to promote

farmers' cooperative associations along right lines.

"Certainly, we can proceed further, by state, federal, and individual action, in standardizing the production, the handling, and the packing of farm products, and in promoting the use of standard containers and proper storage on farms, in transit, and at market centers. We can continue to furnish assistance in the preparation and installation of accounting systems, and more extensively and accurately gather and furnish to the farmers of the nation all pertinent statistical information."

More Statistics Needed

"The value of dependable information on acreage, crop yield, number of live stock, and farm surpluses cannot be overestimated. The Bureau of Crop Estimates has slowly developed an organization to secure and verify many valuable data. It is now necessary to extend it. The time has arrived for placing the work in all the states on a county basis. It is important that the live-stock and feed-reporting service be enlarged, that farm surpluses be ascertained, and that information regarding foreign crop and live-stock production be more fully secured and reported. It is peculiarly urgent that this be done at the present time. The 1920 census is about to be taken. It will furnish new base lines, and the department should be in a position, by reason of an improved service, to supply the country each year after the census with as full and accurate data as possible."

Among other steps which Secretary Houston says should be taken are the following:

"The building up, primarily under state law, of a system of personal credit unions, especially for the benefit of farmers whose financial status and scale of operations make it difficult for them to secure accommodations through the ordinary channels."

Aid in Marketing

"Expansion of existing facilities and activities for aiding farmers in marketing, including especially the extension of the market news and food-products inspection services and the assignment of trained market specialists to each state, in cooperation with the state authorities, to stimulate cooperative enterprises and to make helpful suggestions as to plans and methods."

"Continuation of the present policy of federal participation in road building, through the appropriation, if the financial condition of the Nation permits it, of \$100,000,000 for at least each of the four years beginning with the fiscal year 1922, to be expended under the terms of existing legislation."

"The regulation and control of stock-yards and packing houses."

"Federal legislation further to protect consumers against misbranded, adulterated, and worthless feeds entering into interstate commerce."

"Similar legislation dealing with fertilizers."

"Increased support by states for rural schools and more definite direction of their instruction along lines related to rural problems and conditions."

STADIUM TO SEAT 100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Approval of a design to give Chicago the largest stadium in the world was made known with the announcement that a \$5000 prize had been awarded the winner among the contesting architects. The stadium is to be on the lake front between Roosevelt Road and Sixteenth Street, to be completed within two years and cost over \$1,500,000. The plans provide for a seating capacity of 100,000 persons.

TEACHERS AWAIT REPORT ON BILL

Boston Public School Instructors Confident of Favorable Action on the Part of the Massachusetts Legislative Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Confident that the people are with them in their campaign for a \$600 flat increase in salary and that their cause will not be clouded by efforts to make it appear that the constituted authorities are not being properly recognized, the Boston public school teachers are expecting on Tuesday a favorable report from the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature which has been giving consideration to the measure which would enable Boston to sufficiently increase its tax rate to provide the necessary funds.

The teachers reiterate their proposition to depart from the dignified plane upon which they have been conducting their campaign. They want the public to have all the facts and are satisfied to leave the verdict with the people. They assert that they have no quarrel with the school committee and express surprise at a reversal of its attitude toward their campaign which, they say, was held by the committee at an earlier date to be along perfectly proper and dignified lines.

The teachers are entering what may prove to be the last week of their campaign in an effort to place with the members of the Legislature every bit of available evidence as to the merits of their demands. Furthermore, they are trying to make it clear that their contest is not alone for the purpose of providing them with satisfactory living conditions but also for the future benefit of the cause of education throughout the United States. They say that the school committee has again and again publicly expressed itself as in favor of substantial increases in salary and that its own bill, providing for maximum increases of \$384, is only a partial measure of relief, based upon what it believed the public would stand for this year. Their only difference with the school committee, say the teachers, is that they believe that the public, sustained by the facts as they have submitted them, will go all the way now and give them a full measure of relief.

The school committee, the teachers assert, have repeatedly commended their action notwithstanding the fact that attempts are being made to make it appear that they have ignored and overridden the committee. The bill in the Legislature, they assert, merely provides for a sufficient increase in the Boston tax rate to enable the school authorities to meet the addi-

tional expense involved in raising the teachers' salaries to the point they have requested. The act of raising the salaries lies entirely with the school committee, they say.

As for state participation in municipal school affairs the teachers point out that ever since Massachusetts was a colony, it has been held that the educational standards should be set by the State and that repeated legislation has borne this out. The teachers say that the chairman of the school committee has himself expressed in very forceful language, on occasions in the past, all the underlying reasons that have prompted them to promote their campaign in the manner in which they have.

ANARCHISTS' HABEAS CORPUS HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, held by Byron H. Uhl, acting Commissioner of Immigration, on Ellis Island for deportation as anarchists, will appear this afternoon in the United States District Court before Judge Julius M. Mayer, who granted Harry Weinberger, their counsel, a writ of habeas corpus for their appearance. The attorney will plead for their release, charging that deportation proceedings against them are illegal. It is said that William J. Peters, chief law officer of the Bureau of Immigration, has come from Washington to aid the United States district attorney in the case.

Plans of the Communist Party for carrying on revolutionary propaganda, as outlined in Saturday's issue of The Communist World, include a call to workers to strike rather than fight Mexico. This appeal appeared in the name of the Communist Party in Mexico, and bore a Mexico City address. The plan proposes the distribution of several million copies of the party's leaflets. It is said that since the decision of Chief City Magistrate McCadoo that membership in the Communist Party constitutes criminal anarchy, its headquarters have been forced deserted and its members scattered.

Five alleged anarchists arrested at the Brooklyn headquarters must stand trial for criminal anarchy, according to the decision handed down on Saturday by Magistrate Francis M. McCloskey, refusing to grant a plea for dismissal of the case, in the Bridge Plaza Court.

POLICE UNION DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BELLEVILLE, Illinois—Dissolution of the Belleville Police Union has been ordered by the Mayor, whose demand for surrender of the charter and withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor have been sustained by a vote of the City Council.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS MEN IN SESSION

Commercial Congress at Savannah, Georgia, to Discuss South's Part in Solving Problems of Reconstruction Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAVANNAH, Georgia—The Southern Commercial Congress will meet here this morning in its eleventh annual convention, for what is called the most important program in the history of the organization. It covers three days, during which many prominent men will speak.

Post-war problems affecting economic, agricultural, industrial, governmental, financial, and commercial conditions in the South and in the nation will be discussed according to the following schedule: The South's part in the solution of the economic problems of the nation; the South's part in the restoration of the United States merchant marine; the extension of trade relations of the South with Central and South America.

Among the features incidental to the convention are the arrival of a section of the Atlantic Fleet, of the United States Navy; the arrival of Lieut. Belvin Maynard, who is flying to Savannah from Mineola Field, New York, and the arrival of Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces, and his staff.

Ten thousand school children will be massed along the line of march of General Pershing from the Union Station to the De Soto Hotel, where his headquarters will be made.

The slogan of the Southern Commercial Congress is "For a Greater Nation through a Greater South." It has headquarters in the Southern Building, Washington.

The House of Southern Governors is to meet here concurrently.

DOLLAR STANDARD IN BRAZIL

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Owing to the instability of exchange values of British and European monies, the Brazilian Minister of Finance has ordered that the United States dollar be made the standard of payment for customs duties.

TRANSPORT CAMBRIAL AFLOAT

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—

The United States Army transport Cambrial, named in honor of the United States soldiers who fell in that battle during the world war, has been launched at Hog Island, Mrs. Benedict Crowell, wife of the Assistant Secretary of War, was the sponsor.

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cedar, fibre and crettonne covered,
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NAVAL PROTECTION
FOR NEW ZEALANDLord Jellicoe Submits Proposal
for Defense Consisting in Part
of Cruisers and SubmarinesSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Three light cruisers, six submarines, one submarine parent ship, and a naval air school, have been recommended by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe as New Zealand's share of a powerful Far Eastern fleet.

If Lord Jellicoe's report to the House of Representatives is adopted, New Zealand will be asked to provide 5 per cent, namely £85,235, of the yearly cost of the Far Eastern fleet, as compared with Australia's 20 per cent, and Great Britain's 75 per cent. In addition Lord Jellicoe recommends for the purpose of harbor defense, the provision of eight old-type destroyers, four of which would be in full commission and the remainder in reserve, 18 mine sweepers of the trawler type, of which two would be for constructional purposes and the remainder fishing trawlers, also four boom defense vessels. The next provision after the light cruisers and submarines have been provided would be six destroyers.

It is proposed by Lord Jellicoe that ships and personnel for the New Zealand division of the Far Eastern fleet should be lent to the Dominion by the United Kingdom, commencing in the year 1920 with a coal-burning light cruiser carrying 6-inch guns. Other vessels would be added gradually till the division reached its complete strength about the middle of 1926. Meanwhile, New Zealand would be training her officers and men. The total annual cost in New Zealand till 1926 was estimated at: 1920-21, £257,100; 1921-22, £590,050; 1922-23, £694,000; 1923-24, £979,300; 1924-25, £1,072,800; 1925-26, £1,166,100.

Will Build No Dockyards

Generally, Lord Jellicoe's report is on the lines of that furnished to the Australian Government, but he does not recommend that steps be taken to build war vessels in New Zealand, or that any naval dockyard be at present constructed. His plan is that New Zealand should cooperate in the naval defense of the Empire by paying for the manning and maintenance of a proportion of the Far Eastern fleet and of all vessels required for its own harbor defense, and provide a portion of the personnel of the fleet. He emphasizes the necessity for cooperation between Australia and New Zealand in regard to considerable reserves of coal.

Lord Jellicoe points out that the naval problem is an imperial one with which each partner of the Empire is greatly concerned. He says that the waters between America to the west and America to the east must be taken as a whole, and that all portions of the British Empire in those waters are equally interested in the question of their security.

A United Fleet

Dealing with sea communication, Lord Jellicoe adds: "The inevitable conclusion is that the defense of these communications should be entrusted to one fleet, composed of units from those parts of the Empire directly interested. A considerable amount of work will be necessary in Far Eastern waters, in the immediate future, in such matters as the provision of dock and naval bases suited to the needs of a modern fleet; the provision of reserve stocks for fuel, and proper measures for the defense of important commercial ports and naval bases."

The presence of strong naval forces in Far Eastern waters is necessary, to insure the safety of sea communications from the outset. The inevitable numerical weakness of the military forces, due to the small population, will increase the importance of naval defense. The question is one of cooperation between the naval forces of the Empire stationed in the Far Eastern waters.

"Sea communications in Indian and Chinese waters, as well as in the remainder of the Pacific, are matters of concern to the people of New Zealand and Australia; and conversely, the safety of sea communications in the South Pacific, and in China, are of interest to the people of India. Similarly, the safety of the bases at Colombo and Singapore is vital to New Zealand and Australia, and the safety of Sydney and other naval bases in the South Pacific, and of Singapore and Colombo, is of the greatest importance to India and the Far East. The naval problem is, therefore, one which concerns the Empire as a whole."

AUSTRALIA'S PEACE LOAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Australia's Peace Loan of £25,000,000 has been subscribed by the aid of heavy contributions by the banks. A new loan of £15,000,000 will be launched before June 30, 1920. W. A. Watt, the federal Treasurer, has issued the following statement regarding the Peace Loan: "The subscriptions to the Peace Loan reached a total of £21,466,000, of which £10,100,000 was in the form of subscriptions assisted by the banks under the special scheme created for the purpose. The amount contributed to the loan without the aid of the banks was £11,366,000. After the loan closed and when it became apparent that the amount required would not be found by the public, the banks were

approached, and the announcement may now be made that these institutions have agreed to subscribe £3,534,000, thus bringing the total up to £25,000,000. In view of the fact that the total amount required has been subscribed, it will, of course, not be necessary to proceed with the bill relating to compulsory war loan subscriptions."

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EFFORT TO DISCOVER
A WORLD LANGUAGEBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—At the recent Peace Congress of the north, the question of a suitable world language was discussed, and the board of directors was commissioned to make investigations. The board has accordingly issued a communication to the professors in comparative language research at all the universities exclusive of the English, French and German ones, asking for their opinion. The board has also addressed itself to the peace societies of those countries—parliamentary as well as the non-parliamentary—with the same object. The board declares that the lesser nations will first concur regarding a particular language, and introduce that language as a subject in all their schools. The communications of the board have been issued to teachers of languages at the universities at Upsala, Lund, Sweden; Copenhagen, Denmark; Christiania, Norway; Abo, Helsingfors, Finland; Reykjavik, Iceland; and also to the high schools in Stockholm and Gothenburg, Sweden, and the answers are looked forward to with great interest.

A FLIGHT THROUGH
THE CLOUDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

High up among the beautifully wooded chalk hills of Wiltshire lay the sleepy little village of Yatesbury, and at its very gates had appeared one of the finest aerodromes in the south of England. The village itself seemed stolidly indifferent to the bustle and life of its interesting neighbor; for what could rattle the

few minutes' walk through the meadows brought one to Compton Bassett, and who could resist a social half-hour amongst congenial fellows at "The Sign of the White Horse," its quaint ivy-grown inn? Something of the peaceful atmosphere of those quiet neighbors invaded the camp, as flying training went vigorously on. The young airman, as he landed at nightfall, and handing over his machine to the mechanics, turned toward his quarters, sometimes paused to listen, as the bell from the tower of the old Norman church at Compton-Bassett sent its

glimpse of the blue. The airman, grouped about the tarmac in flying coats, with helmets and goggles available when the occasion required, waited impatiently for the weather to clear. Our machine was ordered up, to test flying conditions, and we were barely off the ground, so to speak, before we flew into a small cloud which blinded us for a few seconds. Quickly rising, however, to about 500 feet, we circled about looking for a favorable opportunity to slip through a break in the cloud formation, and gain height, without losing a sense of gravity by flying directly into the

gleams of light, to hearten the sear-tramp's heroic struggles with promise of consummation and achievement.

Above the Clouds

All at once we were above the clouds, where blue sky and brilliant sunshine burst in on us, while an atmosphere of intense clearness contrasted strikingly with that which we had just left. Beneath us stretched out a strange, unending sea of fleecy white clouds. For one brief moment as it were we paused at the edge of this new world, this silent, unpeopled wilderness, and as we gazed across those endless reaches of white foam, the happenings of yesterday and the circumstance of today faded from memory like a passing dream; the deafening roar of the engine, and the rush of the wind were forgotten, and for that one tense moment one seemed irresistibly drawn out of himself.

But we were not the sole heirs of this cloud world, however silent and unpeopled it first appeared, for a lone plane from one of the neighboring aerodromes was enjoying some cloud flying that morning, and approached rapidly on our right, the pilot tensely alert at the controls, and his observer crouching low in his seat, entirely neglectful of the machine-gun swivel mounted at his elbow. At a terrific speed their machine tore past us, tense in every line, as the powerful blades of the propeller cut their way through the air. The light plane rushed on as if drawn relentlessly forward by some tremendous attraction, and as it faded away into the distance, the sense of boundless space again surrounded us, while the snowy, sun-lit sea beckoned us to follow that swiftly moving speck, there on the edge of the world.

A Thrilling War-Time Experience

With all our pleasant day-dreaming, we were still to have one of those stern, thrilling experiences in which war-time flying abounded. We were skimming very low over the level of the cloud-sea, enjoying the bright clear day, when in a flash, we realized that another aeroplane was diving steeply at us, almost at right angles to our line of flight, but slightly head on, and in such a position that a matter of seconds would bring us into collision. In an instant we had thrown our machine into the most extreme side-slip possible, and as it reeled to the side our forward course was almost checked, and we swung farther and farther over, commencing to drop quickly down. It was indeed not a moment too soon, for the other machine swept over us in the rush of a whirlwind, its undercarriage missing us by a margin quite too narrow to be comfortable.

Whether the machine was entirely out of control, or whether the pilot, with youthful mischief wishing to give us some excitement had misjudged his distance, we never knew, for with chilly suddenness we fairly fell into the mists from which we had struggled to climb a few minutes before. Blinded now, however, by those same clouds as they pressed in on us, we dared not attempt to rise, and risk a collision with the other machine, probably lost in the fog like our own.

Recklessly we plunged down, diving and side-slipping (we scarcely knew which), and after what seemed hours of time, though minutes only, we seemed literally to fall out of the clouds, just as suddenly as we had tumbled into them. Scarcely 500 feet below us, we saw again that beautiful green patchwork mantle, now looking fresher and lovelier than ever; while at a slight distance we could see our own aerodrome, the machines still idle before the hangars, and the mechanics clustered about them.

In a few minutes we were again bumping across the aerodrome, but as we filled in our report in the tarmac office, replying absently to eager questions, we still saw like a dream of yesterday the vast spaces of that snowy sea, stirring within the restlessness of some great, dim purpose, relentless and half-defined.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE
TO RULE OF GREEKSBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The following cable has been received from John Cowper Granbery, former professor of sociology and economy at Southwestern University, but who during the war took an active part in the Y. M. C. A. with the French and American armies. He is now on a visit of inspection in the Near East. The cable is dated Smyrna, and gives a very concise account of Professor Granbery's impressions.

"Smyrna. Two weeks spent in Asia Minor, in Smyrna, and Ephesus, have left some definite impressions. First, I am impressed by the essentially Greek character of this country judged by any test—population, civilization, language."

"Secondly, I am convinced that the Greek authorities are doing everything in their power to give an honest and efficient administration. Thirdly, I have seen no misconduct on the part of Greek soldiers, and know that no one regrets more than the Greeks themselves any excesses that may have occurred."

"Fourthly, I have noted with sorrow that certain persons who should be giving encouragement and help to the Greek authorities, are adopting an unsympathetic, critical attitude which is unjust, and which makes the task of the Greek authorities more difficult. This is sent on my own initiative and personal responsibility."

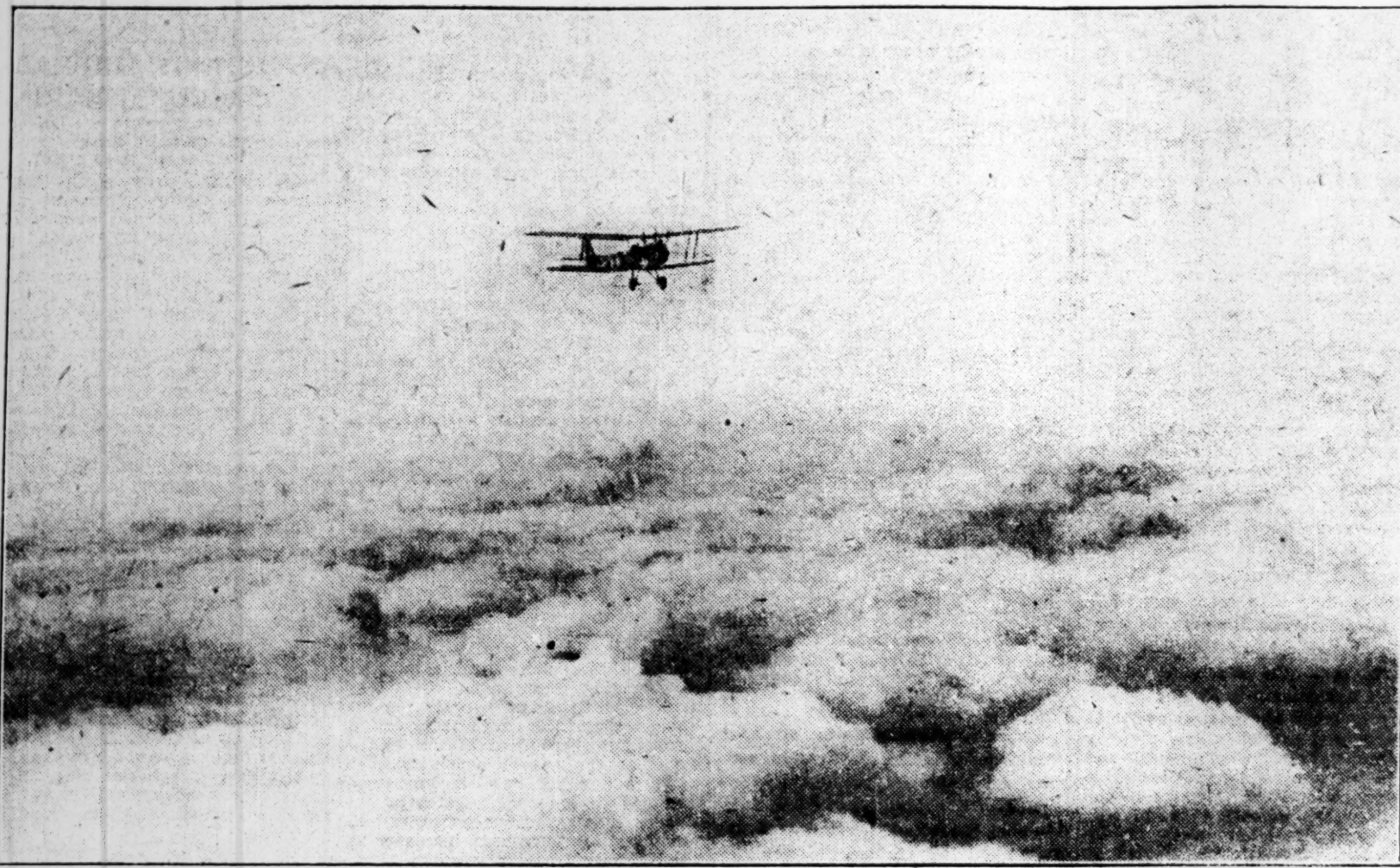
(Signed)
"PROF. JOHN GRANBERY,
"U. S. A."

TELEPHONES FOR BEYROUT

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Beyrouth

BEYROUT, Syria.—The war has brought many innovations to the Near East, and the city of Beyrouth is no exception to the rule.

The question of installing the telephone has been under discussion by the citizens for some time. This project now seems likely to be soon realized judging from the number of people who have made application to the military governor for an installation.



A British aeroplane photographed above the clouds from another plane

calm of that old-fashioned, easy-going atmosphere? The English village seems to group itself naturally about the church, and in Yatesbury that weather-beaten stone structure had gathered the homely cottages about it, as the mother hen gathers her brood of chicks. Strongly built cottages they were, simple and unpretentious as the stanch hearts that dwell within; the thick stone walls almost hidden beneath luxurious vines, and deep-set windows overhung with roofs of thatch, while in the spacious window-places brilliant flowers showed vividly against spotless curtains. Within doors the hungry fire leapt with ceaseless activity in the chimney, and who has not felt that indescribable charm, as he passed down the village street in the autumn twilight, and through the leaded windows saw the legions of flickering shadows struggle in their mystic and never-ending warfare?

Difficulties of Cloud-Flying

Cloud-flying is an experience which the average airman likes to avoid, especially if he is piloting a small, light machine. The presence of clouds, or even of a thick haze, which would not obscure the sun but still render the horizon indefinite when in the air, adds immeasurably to the difficulties of aviation. One morning at Yatesbury Camp, the gray dawn had disclosed a thick ground mist, which made flying impossible; this mist, as the day crept on, lifted to 500 feet or so, while the heavier clouds continued to roll overhead, without so much as a

masses of clouds. Gradually we were losing sight of the fields, which, in this part of England, each one surrounded with its carefully kept hedges, seemed to spread out one vivid, green, patchwork mantle, showing through rents, here and there, the rich brown earth recently overturned by the plowman. As we grew accustomed to the drab mists fast enveloping us on all sides, the occasional glimpses we got of those fields below left pictures of startling clearness, of bright emerald oases in a desert of gray.

Penetrating farther into the clouds, we left one thick mass of vapor after another beneath us. At times our light machine seemed tossed about like a chip caught in a spring flood, for when we could not avoid taking a course directly through one of those great floating masses of vapor, the plane plunged about like some wild, uncontrollable thing, now climbing, now side-slipping. As we rose higher, and the clouds became thinner, here and there an odd glint of sunshine stole through from above, as when, on a stormy wind-tossed sea, beyond the old sailing vessel struggling full-sailed in stress of wind and rain, there breaks through one of those rare

Shop Advantageously
Now!

Though there are perhaps some gifts which you cannot purchase until the very last day, the greater portion of your holiday shopping can be done now. And my! How advantageously one can shop when this early admonition is heeded.

Leisurely to inspect large assortments is possible, and, if things you had not thought of are suggested by some of the merchandise you see, there is ample time left for you to take advantage of the suggestions and change your gift lists and plans for giving. For instance, many things may well be made at home, but if you fail to learn of these things until the last minute, you won't have time to make them.

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NAVY WAR GAIN TOLD BY CHIEF

Joseph Daniels, in Annual Report, Says United States Fleet Is Incomparably More Powerful Than Before Hostilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, Joseph Daniels, pictures the navy of the United States as coming out of the war tremendously strengthened and broadened, until it stands today at the apex of its latter day development, second only to the navy of Great Britain. The chronicle of the after-the-war operations of the navy which Mr. Daniels presents, together with a summary of various activities, supplies an illuminating record of activity under pressure.

Among Mr. Daniels' recommendations are an increase in pay for officers, the creation of a distinct judge-advocate corps, a competitive system in congressional appointments to the Naval Academy, complete government control of all wireless through the navy, and against the creation of a united air service as a separate department of the government.

The work of Rear-Admiral William S. Sims, the representative of the navy in Europe through the war period, is warmly commended; notice is taken of the successful flight over the Atlantic by Lieut.-Commander Read and the NC-4; and the Marines are congratulated for their achievements in France.

Navy's Cost in the War

The actual war cost of the navy is stated by Mr. Daniels to have been approximately \$2,982,000,000. Incidentally, more than 11,000 women were enrolled in the yeoman branch of the enlisted force, thus proving, the Secretary remarks, the old supposition that the navy was the one branch of the government service which could get along without women to have been incorrect.

"The United States Navy," says Secretary Daniels, "emerged from the war incomparably stronger and more powerful than ever before—second only to that of Great Britain and far in advance of any other foreign navy, in ships, in men, and every element of strength. The organization of the fleet in two great divisions gives us ample defense in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic. With battleships in service equal to or superior to any now in commission, six huge battle cruisers and 12 battleships under construction, a number of them larger than any now in commission, to be armed with 16-inch guns, more powerful than any now afloat, the navy is pressing forward to greater things, justifying, in peace as in war, the country's firm confidence in its 'first line of defense.' The great fleets, one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic, are powerful, well officered and manned, and give guaranty of protection and of readiness to serve our country and the world."

"As a vast machine, as a national organism, as a complex of interacting agencies, the navy is in form and spirit a unit, not a fraction."

Enlistment Outlook Good

"Though demobilization has returned over 400,000 men from military to civilian pursuits, there are now in the navy more than twice as many enlisted men as there were on January 1, 1917. Both the navy and marine corps are at present below their authorized strength, but an active and successful recruiting campaign has been launched, and the time is not far distant when the attractions of navy life will secure the full complements desired. Those in training and afloat are sufficient to man all dreadnaughts and modern destroyers, and the 400,000 men given naval training in war provide a naval reserve of fit and experienced men upon which the country can call in any emergency. This is an asset not before possessed in this decade and one which gives assurance until the youths coming into the service are skilled in all the callings that make up good seamen."

"The close cooperation between state and navy departments in all foreign relations and duties has been increased, and naval readiness to carry out national decrees fully demonstrated. Even before our entrance into war, the War and Navy departments were truly two arms of one body, and our military success may be attributed to the heartiness and understanding with which we worked together in the preparation and execution of every war plan."

Relative to the present enrollment in the navy, Mr. Daniels says: "The man power has been decreased from over 500,000 to 132,000. Of the 200,000 naval reserves all but 1800 officers and 4700 men have been released from active duty. The enlisted strength of the regular navy, which reached 218,000 in the peak of the war, has been reduced also one-half. The marine corps regulars numbered 65,000, of which only 17,000 remain in the service. Practically all the marine reserves have been released."

War Losses Slight

During the entire period of its operations, the cruiser and transport force lost only five of its vessels, Mr. Daniels notes. He states that when the vessels now building or under contract are completed "the propelling power of our ships will be five times as great as it was prior to the war."

Much space is devoted in the report to the record made by the navy in bringing the men back home from France. The total number returned up to Oct. 1 was 1,945,367, other ships, American and foreign, bringing back 258,423, and vessels manned by the navy transporting 1,686,944. "And this," Secretary Daniels adds, "was accomplished without the loss of a single life due to the hazard of the sea. When it is recalled that 911,047 men were carried to Europe in United

States Navy transports before hostilities ended, November 11, 1918, it will be seen that the total number the navy transported was more than two and one-half millions. The latest available figures are 2,597,991."

Mines Stopped Submarines

The North Sea mine barrage is credited by Mr. Daniels with being the "culminating offensive that ended German submarine destructive efficiency and destroyed the zeal and daring of its naval men." The United States laid 56,611 mines, the British, 13,652. The barrage was proposed by the Navy Department of the United States in 1917, mine laying began in June, 1918, continued to October 26, 1918, and mines were all cleared away by September 30, 1919.

The growth of naval aviation "from

a handful of pilots and enlisted men to a force of 50,000" is characterized as "one of the notable achievements of the war."

Of the fleet of cargo ships operated by the navy, Mr. Daniels says, "The naval overseas transportation service, established in January, 1918, to transport supplies for our military and naval forces overseas, grew into the largest service of the kind in existence, comprising 490 cargo vessels of 3,800,000 dead-weight tonnage, more than the combined fleets of the largest trans-Atlantic lines before the war." Demobilization was begun immediately after the armistice, by July 1, 1919, only 100 ships remained and practically all these have since been returned.

The navy armor plant at Charleston, West Virginia, is being pushed to

completion. "This plant," says the report, "is to be the model steel works of the country, and will have an annual capacity of 20,000 tons of armor plate, 10,000 tons of large gun forgings, and 10,000 tons of major caliber armor-piercing projectiles, with an additional capacity to produce many of the high quality forgings which are required in modern gun construction. The new proving grounds on the Potomac, the new mine storage depot at Yorktown, the increase in the gun factory at Washington, enlargement of the torpedo factory at Newport, and other ordnance extensions will find the navy well prepared to produce the bulk of its ordnance needs."

In view of the court-martial question which arose in the army, the navy's experience will be of interest. "Never losing sight of the necessity of

enforcing upon offenders penalties sufficient to preserve discipline," says the report, "the navy has sought to temper justice with judgment, not to resort to court-martial proceedings except in serious cases, and to avoid long and unprofitable sentences. It is a striking fact that instead of increasing in the war period, the percentage of trials showed a decided decrease from that in time of peace. Not only was this true in regard to courts-martial, but also in regard to minor courts and punishments in general."

Of resignations and compensation, Mr. Daniels says: "I have earnestly recommended to Congress a continuance of the commutation allowed to officers afloat during the war and a graded increase in pay, particularly to officers in the ranks where the yearly pay is not large. The present high

prices make such increase necessary, and I hope it will be speedily granted both as a recognition of the high efficiency and because it will enable the officers to continue their strenuous duties without the self-denial to their families which the present conditions have imposed."

IDLE PLANT SALE ALLOWED

NEW YORK, New York—An order permitting the Corn Products Refining Company to sell its plant at Davenport, Iowa, to the American Cotton Oil Company of New Jersey for \$250,000 has been issued here by Judge Learned Hand in the government's dissolution suit against the Corn Products Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Davenport plant has been idle since 1913.

PROVISIONS OF ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—No provisions for compulsory military training will be contained in the Army Reorganization Bill as it comes from the House Military Committee, it was announced on Saturday at the committee meeting. As tentatively agreed upon, the reorganization bill will provide for 300,000 officers and men, the number proposed by General Pershing, who also urged that a universal reserve be established for call in the event of war. The War Department recommended an army of 529,000.

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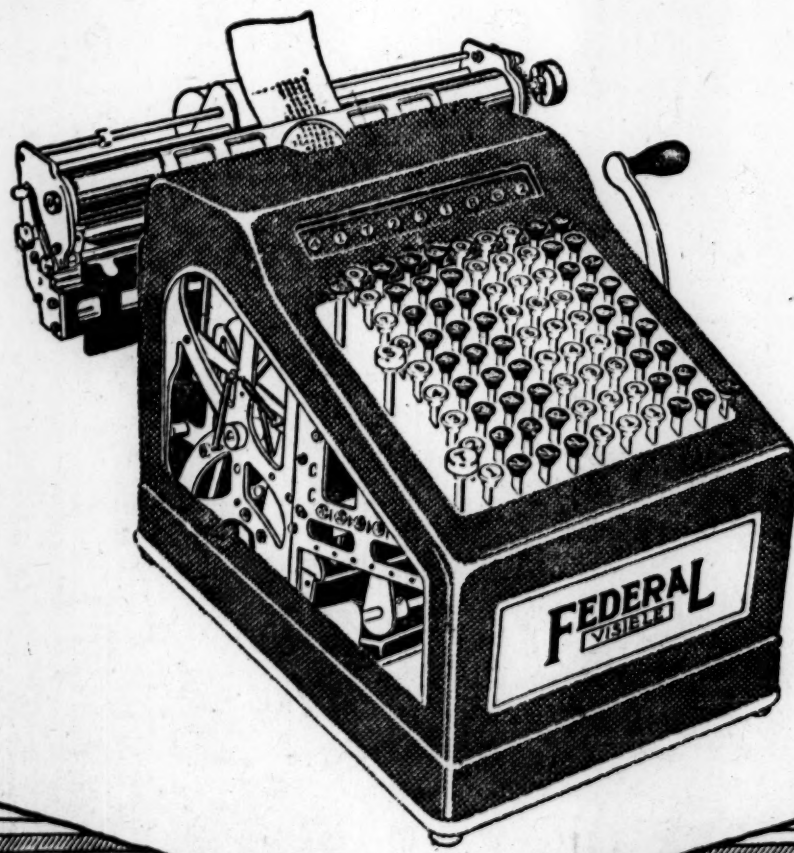
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PROBLEM OF WAR DEBTS IN EUROPE

Proposal for Levy on Capital Is Resented by Many People, but Nations Are Faced With Difficulty of Balancing Budgets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The European nations, faced with the supreme difficulty of balancing their budgets, are contemplating imposing a levy upon the wealth of all their citizens to pay off a great part of their war debts. This proposal is strongly resented by many people and various arguments are being brought forward against it. Writing specially for The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Pethick Lawrence takes up the consideration of these arguments dealing with the objections to the proposals. Mr. Pethick Lawrence, the author of several works on economics, but best known for his labors in connection with woman suffrage, is a former fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a writer and lecturer on political economy. Before leaving England he was intrusted by the British Labor Party with drawing up their official memorandum on the question of the levy on capital.

In the first place, he says, it is declared to be utterly impracticable. If it is imposed, there will be, it is stated, a rush to sell securities in order to raise the money necessary to pay the levy. At the same time there will be no buyers except a few foreigners. In consequence it is argued that prices will go headlong downwards, the stock exchange will be in panic and the money will not be forthcoming.

Misconception of Proposal

This objection arises from a misconception of what the proposal really is. The levy will be payable at the option of the taxpayer either in money or in war-bonds or in any of a large list of other reputable title-deeds of wealth. Where persons do not own any of the acceptable forms it will be possible for them either to exchange (by sale and purchase) some of the wealth which they do possess with others who hold the required forms or to pay their levy by installments spread over a number of years. There is, therefore, no reason why prices should go down or the stock exchange be in panic.

In the second place it is said that to place a levy on wealth is "pro tanto" to repudiate the debt which is not merely a breach of faith but a sure road to disaster. In point of fact a levy on capital is entirely different from repudiation of the debt. The latter falls exclusively on those persons, whether citizens or foreigners, who have lent money to the government. The former falls on all citizens according to their wealth. These citizens cannot escape their liability for the state debt whatever method of payment be chosen; for it is they in their corporate capacity who form the State and are responsible for its debts. They must in any event either pay the interest on it out of their incomes or discharge the capital out of their capital.

Confiscation of Wealth

Thirdly, it is said that a levy is confiscation of wealth and as such wholly unjustifiable. Of course to tax is always to confiscate, and the levy on capital is no exception to this rule. It will only be unjustifiable, however, if it can be shown to be unfair or inequitable. As to this the words may be quoted of the British Conservative statesman, Lord Robert Cecil. In support of an inquiry into the proposal, he said: "I have no feeling against a capital levy as such. I do not regard it as had in principle or as confiscatory or anything of that kind. If a landowner succeeds to an encumbered estate he may do one of two things. He may go on paying the interest on the mortgages that exist or he may sell part of the estate and pay off the mortgages. But those two operations are merely matters of business. It is a question of which on the whole is best for his financial prosperity. It appears to me that it is precisely the issue here."

It is sometimes argued against the levy that it will deplete the capital of the country at the time when capital is most needed. This would be true if the bulk of the debt was held by foreigners and had to be paid off at once. In point of fact the bulk of the debts are held by citizens of the vari-

ous countries themselves and the levy merely affects the internal distribution of capital and wealth.

Payment Spread Over a Period

The levy is criticized on the ground that men who have all their money in their own business will be unable to meet the levy without crippling that business. There would be no answer to this criticism if the levy were to be rigidly enforced in a single payment; but the option is given to pay by installments so that the business man will not suffer. It is true that he will have a payment to make every year on account of the levy, but if the debt be not discharged in this way he will have to pay an equivalent amount by way of income tax and other taxes.

Again, it is argued that the levy on capital will discourage thrift. For men will prefer to spend their money and not save it if they know that at any moment it may be taken from them. The reality of this fear will depend upon whether the levy can be regarded as an expedient adopted for the unique purpose of expunging the war debts or as an instrument which may be used again later for other purposes.

Finally there is considerable opposition to the general levy on capital on the ground that it is unfair that those who have made money out of the war and those that have lost it should be made to bear equally the burden. There is undoubtedly a great deal to be said for this criticism. It is being met both in Germany and in Italy by imposing two distinct levies at the same time. One is a tax upon all wealth and the other is a special tax which falls exclusively on what are literally "fortunes of war."

AUSTRALIA'S NEED FOR PREPAREDNESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In view of Lord Jellicoe's naval report to Australia, remarks recently made by Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, deserve careful study as indicative of the ministerial policy.

Sir Joseph Cook declared that the capital ship had won out, and had established itself as of first importance, despite the submarine. "The first basis of naval defense," said Sir Joseph Cook, "is that a great deal of money has to be spent. It must be spent wisely, and there must be efficiency, but still big money must be spent. We had better be without a navy if we are not to have a navy that can stand up against and fight the navies of the world, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man. Present-day battle cruisers are costing \$4,000,000 each so that a good navy means heavy expenditure."

Air craft had established themselves as a vital part of a war fleet, said the Minister, not only for scouting purposes but also for use in conjunction with the artillery of the fleet. In small navies, air craft were invaluable for taking the place of light cruisers as lookouts. To fight today without air craft was like attempting to fly with one wing—it simply meant destruction.

Sir Joseph Cook emphasized the need for building up a great fishing fleet which would provide very lucrative employment at the time of peace, develop the liking and instinct for the sea, and provide vessels in war time for mine-sweeping purposes. He also dwelt on the necessity for an intelligence department in the navy and for an organization by which all the resources of the country could be accurately known and swiftly turned to the best advantage should Australia be suddenly attacked.

EFFECTS OF TRADE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, England.—Speaking at Newport (Monmouthshire) recently, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the returns for October showed that their imports were £153,000,000 and their exports, £98,000,000. The causes of the decrease in production were to be found in the lingering effects of government interference with trade during the war; the very high profits made in the home markets, and the uncertain prices of the export market which were discouraging energy on the part of coal-owners, works managers, and employees. The theory was freely expressed in many parts of the country that the less work they did the more work there would be for others. The remedy was the withdrawal of government control as soon as possible. But as soon as control was taken off an article, there was a rise in price. Those concerned in trade must remember that they were doing great harm to the State by seizing unfair profits.

AUSTRALIAN UNIONS OPPOSE EACH OTHER

Strike Is Declared at Sugar Loaf to Determine Which Union Is Supreme and Attack Is Initiated on the One Big Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Open warfare "on the job" has now been declared by the Australian Workers Union against the Workers International Industrial Union, an organization which claims to be the genuine One Big Union, and there is reason to believe that this will be followed by similar action against the official One Big Union. A strike has occurred on the Water Commission works at Sugar Loaf, where several hundred members of the Australian Workers Union, and some 30 or 40 members of the Workers International Industrial Union are employed. The members of the Australian Workers Union, acting apparently on advice from headquarters, suddenly declined to work with the members of the other union unless they took tickets in the Australian Workers Union, which they resolutely declined to do.

There the matter stands at present, and it will be interesting to note whether the state government will accept the responsibility of supporting the Australian Workers Union in its fight against another organization, by dismissing the members of the rival union. If, on the other hand, the government determines that the members of the Industrial Union must remain, its action will be tantamount to recognizing this most militant organization as a legitimate industrial body. The Industrial Union is an organization formed shortly after the prohibition of the Industrial Workers of the World, and its aims and scheme of organization are practically those of the I. W. W.

Australian Workers Union Is Strong

When the One Big Union was initiated, the Industrial Union issued a rival paper which devoted its space to pointing out that it was the true One Big Union. Later a conference was held between the executives of the official (Trades Hall) One Big Union and the Industrial Union, and alterations in the One Big Union scheme were made in accordance with proposals by the Industrial Union. Since then the two sections have been acting to some extent in conjunction, though they retain their separate identities. Thus the attack by the Workers Union on the Industrial Union is indirectly an attack also on the official One Big Union.

There has already been trouble at other jobs owing to the refusal of One Big Union men to take Australian Workers Union tickets, and if the Workers Union is successful at Sugar Loaf a general struggle between the two rival organizations may be expected. In that event, the chances are that the Workers Union will win, for, numerically and financially, it is 20 times the stronger. It is worth noting in passing that for years past there has been bitter feeling between the Builders Laborers Federation (the founders of the One Big Union movement) and the Australian Workers Union, the laborers claiming that the latter union "stole" its members.

One Big Union Opposed

Meanwhile the One Big Union has been experiencing several setbacks in Victoria. Its supporters lost a battle on the Trades Hall Council, when their amendment in favor of the One Big Union scheme of organization was lost and the motion favoring the grouping of allied unions for closer industrial organization, was carried. Already the grouping of allied unions has begun. For instance, the bakers, bread carters and pastry cooks will

probably form one group; iron trades' union another, and so on. The Building Trades Federation, a rival organization to the Building Trade Employees Union, which embraces builders' laborers, has been especially active in establishing branches throughout the country.

"While the One Big Union is talking 'we are acting,' remarked Mr. H. Watson, the secretary of the federation, and the leading opponent of the One Big Union in Victoria. In New South Wales the One Big Union is meeting with better success, and has secured victories in ballots taken by several unions. Even some small sections of the Australian Workers Union have agreed, so it is claimed, to join up with it.

POPULAR LEGION FOR FRENCH SOCIALISTS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France.—The "Humanité" has published a pressing appeal to the militants of the Socialist Party in order to try and bring about the creation of a popular legion which will enable the United Socialists to reply with all necessary vigor and by appropriate means, to the "provocations and brutalities of the enemies of Socialism." The Popular Legion will, moreover, be charged with insuring order in public meetings and the protection of any militants who may be threatened with reprisals. True, it might be objected that in the course of the electoral campaign just concluded, the revolutionary elements had many times striven to provoke serious disturbances, as when, at a recent assembly, they cried: "Vive Sadoul and down with France!" Before such a conclusive demonstration "one may doubt," says the "Temps," "whether the Popular Legion, which is in process of formation, will really insure the liberties of public speakers or if it is not, on the contrary, being constituted with a view to stimulate public violence still further."

The "Humanité" charitably informs its opponents that the legion has not been organized for merely temporary purposes and therefore it would seem as if the "Temps" were at least partly right. It is, on the contrary, to be a permanent organization, which will, however, respect any divergencies in the tendencies of its members, who will be free to "refuse certain services or missions which might not conform to their particular convictions."

It seems as if the United Party were striving to organize a social force with a view to undertaking eventually, if need be, a determined action. In that case, the Popular Legion would be a French duplicate of the Red Guards of Russia. It is, however, inadmissible in the opinion of the great French conservative organization, and of its colleagues, that any political party, be it Socialist or Conservative, and which disposes of adequate means of legal action, should assume the right of resorting to violence in order to impose their political or social conceptions upon the rest of the nation.

There is a general feeling that the Popular Legion which the Socialist and extreme parties are striving to create would, if successfully organized, become an instrument of civil war and constitute a danger to the republic and for the country. However, until now the "Humanité" does not seem to have recruited, according to trustworthy information, more than 300 or 400 members.

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DR. MANNIX AIDS LABOR CANDIDATE

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Victoria Enters Politics in Support of Leader of Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—In his bid for Labor supremacy at the forthcoming federal election, supremacy which would mean his assumption of office as Prime Minister, Thomas Joseph Ryan, has behind him the Roman Catholic Church as well as the Labor Party.

Many months ago it was shown in a special article for The Christian Science Monitor that the Roman Catholic church was strongly in favor of Mr. Ryan as Prime Minister. Since Mr. Ryan, as Queensland Premier, defied the federal censor by printing certain information in Queensland Hansard, which led to the seizure of the publication by order of Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, it has been evident that the aggressive head of the northern State would displace Frank Tudor, leader of the federal Labor Party.

Archbishop on Politics

Dr. Mannix, head of the Roman Catholic church in Victoria, recently spoke in favor of Mr. Ryan. He said that "certain people," meaning Mr. Hughes and his government, were out to settle the profiteers, but as a matter of fact these politicians were kept in office by the same profiteers. He might as well ask one of a gang of burglars to protect his property as to look to these people for the suppression of the profiteers. Who were the people who were supporting the present office-holders, and where were they getting their funds? They all knew, he said, the answer to those questions and they knew what to do.

"There is one great man who is not afraid to speak his mind," declared the archbishop, referring to Mr. Ryan, "and I hope that he will keep on speaking till December 13. Until that great man spoke, the political atmosphere was clouded, but when he spoke we got something to form our opinion on the political situation in Australia today. I hope that this one honest man will be triumphantly returned in his constituency on December 13 and that his party will also be returned."

Military Domination

On another occasion the archbishop said that Mr. Ryan's entry into federal politics "creates a new situation, and he will have for his followers all who gratefully remember his successful efforts to save Australia from military domination, and who look to him now as an honorable and an honest man who may help to save

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Australia also from the economic domination that embitters her life and stays her true progress." An editorial article in the Advocate, a Roman Catholic weekly journal recently purchased by Archbishop Mannix, is even more outspoken. It says in part: "Another big problem... is the repatriation of our soldiers. When our men went away bravely to fight, the capitalists, who had most to lose by defeat, were loudest in their praises. They were to the forefront in urging the boys to fight, and there were no bounds to their generosity and promises. But how far have these promises been fulfilled? While our soldiers were thousands of miles away, fighting for the interests of these people, their wives and families were being plundered by these devouring wolves. They told us we were fighting for freedom—to keep our land from under the Prussian yoke—and all the while the people were being reduced to slavery and misery under that worst type of Prussianism, the man who plunders and starves his own countryman."

Importation of Japanese Goods

"During the war Australia was flooded with cheap Japanese goods which were sold here at the highest ruling prices. This imported rubbish has not the lasting quality of our own or European manufacture, and the necessity for more frequent purchases which this involves, at already prohibitive prices, has caused hardship among the poorer people. It pays the capitalist better to import the product of foreign cheap labor than to employ our returned soldiers in the manufacture of these articles. We must also beware lest the excessive import of Japanese goods should give Japan a financial grip on us like America has on England."

"Perhaps Mr. Ryan's scheme for making unemployment a charge on industry would bring these people to their senses. Australia cannot flourish merely on the empty promises and mixed metaphors of Mr. Hughes. Australians are weary of his political game of make-believe and hail with joy the advent into the political arena

of Mr. Ryan, who by his deeds has proven himself a Democrat and an Australian."

Dr. Mannix on Irish Home Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Discussing the Irish Race Convention which was to be held in the Roman Catholic Cathedral Hall in Melbourne in the presence of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, Dr. Mannix said recently: "If public opinion counts for anything the convention is going to give Lloyd George and those associated with him in England something to think about. If they fail to hear the voice of the convention, the people participating in it will never settle down to perfect peace till justice is done to that little country they owe so much to. When America voiced an opinion on self-determination to Ireland, Sir Edward Carson said she ought to mind her own business. Englishmen did not tell America to mind her own business when they were running away before the Germans, calling to America for assistance. Then they were mute and plausible. I do not know whether America was minding her own business when she came into the war, but she certainly was when endeavoring to bring John Bull to do his duty."

SHAH IS GUEST OF EDINBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Shah of Persia and his suite were entertained to dinner recently by the Corporation of Edinburgh in the Council Chamber. Bailie Wallace, the acting chief magistrate, in proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said they hailed the Shah as avowedly the first of a new line of constitutional monarchs ready to adopt the ideals of democratic freedom and to apply them in national life. The Shah, who replied in French, said that Persia had been the cradle of natural science and philosophy, which had spread to all parts of the world. She would, he hoped, become a bridge across modern civilization so that the commerce of the West would penetrate into central Asia.

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BOLSHEVIKI IN ROLE OF SCHOOLMASTERS

Cultural System of Bolsheviki Is Said to Be Inefficient and in Practice Unsavory and Degenerate

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Anyone who makes a serious effort to find out what is happening in Russia under Bolsheviki rule finds himself in a veritable Hall of Distorting Mirrors. Nothing is seen in its right proportions, or, if by chance some one mirror reflects more or less faithfully what lies before it, that particular image is naturally classed with all the others as false and misleading. It is easy for the philosopher to say, and to say quite truly, that this is a condition common to all human affairs; nevertheless, there is such a thing as relative accuracy and inaccuracy, and, at the lowest level of ascertainable exactitude must be placed many of the statements about current events in Russia.

Nowhere is this conflict of asserted truths more conspicuous than in the field of education. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor have already had an opportunity of learning the views of Dr. M. I. Rostovtsev, professor in the University of Petrograd, who maintains that the cultural system of the Bolsheviki is altogether inefficient, and in practice unsavory and degenerate. Since then, on the other hand, Mr. W. T. Goode, in the Manchester Guardian, has presented a very different view of their educational activities. He speaks of the generous manner in which money has been voted for these purposes. The first practical step of the Commissariat for Education was, he says, in the direction of village "working schools" where, in addition to instruction in the processes of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the curriculum was brought into relation with all the operations of village life.

Peasants Build Schools

According to this account, hundreds of school buildings have been recently built by the peasants themselves, while in Moscow itself admirable provision has been made to train teachers for such "working schools." To meet the needs of town and factory workers, classes and courses in technical subjects have been set up; music and "dramatics" also are studied, the number of entries in Moscow and Petrograd for art courses being surprisingly large. Nor are conferences of teachers forgotten, and at one of these for country teachers, which was held in Moscow, Mr. Goode saw Lenin himself; he came to the conference unattended, and spoke for an hour on the duty of each to work individually for the uplifting of Russia.

Thus it will be seen that the article tends to shape in the public thought a picture of Lunacharsky, the Commissary of Education, and of his assistant, Professor Pokrovsky, as introducing a well thought-out practical scheme of education into a new and regenerate Russian community. Mr. Goode admits that the plan is not perfect, or perfectly adjusted in practice. "An educational expert," he writes, "can easily pick holes in Lunacharsky's schemes. The courses and programs are summary; the accommodation and equipment are often more summary still. But the Russian masses are for all practical purposes a new people requiring new methods, and the summary nature of the equipment does not trouble a Russian."

Rival Education Departments

The only point in which the foregoing account corresponds with that of Professor Rostovtsev is as to the lavish expenditure of public money. Great numbers of officials, according to the professor, are appointed to two rival educational departments; these officials draw their pay, do no work, and quarrel all the time. Such technical and art institutes as exist, he says, are not conspicuous for the attendance of factory workers, who often form a minority of the students. He adds that in the schools, the moral sense of the children is deliberately perverted. There is, in fact, no resemblance between the two pictures of present educational conditions in Russia.

What additional mirror, then, can be used to test the rival images thus presented to the reader? The only secure way at present is to go to the writings of the Bolsheviki themselves in order to learn the motives by which they are actuated. In fairness to Professor Rostovtsev, it should be said that that was, in great measure, the course he pursued, quoting as he did, from official statements and statistics. But among all writers, the poets of a nation, or movement, are those that reveal underlying motives most clearly; and it is accordingly to the

poets who sing of the proletarian culture that an impartial inquirer should ultimately turn. A beginning in this direction has been made by Mr. John Cournos, writing in the pages of The New Europe (November 6).

Bolsheviki Poetry

Bolsheviki poetry only begins in 1914, but from the start it indicates a break with all the ways and thoughts of the peasant that attach him to the land. One writer exclaims, "The spaces of native fields I have forsaken forever; I have not found in them support. . . I have come without regret from native fields into the factory." Another poet declares that he has broken friendship with the free wind, and that he has forgotten its impetuous sweep. He turns instead "to the call of triumphant sirens." And just as he gladly exchanges the sound of the wind over the plains for the "hooters," so from "the quiet of native pleasures and the soft earth covered with flowers," he comes willingly "into the gardens of iron and granite, into the alleys of stone houses." This is not a condition of thought to give success to village "working schools." It is more likely to lead to a number of deserted Auburns.

At first sight it would appear that the thronging into towns is due to a genuine wish for cooperation. The factory sirens all sounded together are again lauded by another poet who finds in them the sign of a whole million of workmen taking up the hammer in one and the same instant. "When the morning sirens sound in the working suburbs, it is not at all a call to subjection. It is the song of the future. . . It is the morning hymn of unity."

No True Unity

But as this idea is developed it becomes evident that there is no real cooperation, no true unity of thought. However grotesque the conception may seem, it is the machine that binds together the workmen in an imaginary brotherhood. In one poem the crane is pictured as looking out, between the intervening of girders and beams, "with its eyes, full of distant designs." And then as the machine "suffused itself with warmth and fire," it became a unique monster, and "friendly infected with his iron thoughts millions of builder-workers." It is clear that all such material imaginations as these must end in chaos, and that no steadiness of purpose, or real educational progress is possible upon such a basis. As Mr. Cournos points out, this worship of the machine and of iron realize all that Samuel Butler had foreseen in "Erewhon."

The fruits of such a temper in the leaders of the Russian people must be like the temper itself. It is an actively ignorant notion of what constitutes cooperation, and it must therefore result in a worse ignorance, with greater attendant evils, than a mere passivity of attitude which does not try to exalt itself against what is true.

From such considerations it may be deduced that Mr. Goode's account of Russian education today is unduly optimistic, and that many of the allegations made against the Bolsheviki administration of the school, terrible as they may seem, are not exaggerated. For the results are just what might be expected from a false doctrine of "collectivity."

FLOURISHING STATE OF BELGIAN TRADE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Brussels

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A year ago, immediately after the armistice, the French franc was worth in Belgium 1 franc 10 or even 15 centimes. Today it is only worth 95 centimes. France thus finds herself in an adverse situation with regard to Belgium, because the exports and products of the latter country are proportionately far more important than those of France.

One can form an idea of one of the chief reasons of the present prosperity of Belgium if one considers for a moment all that she exports annually to France alone. Each month Belgium sends over into France some 350,000 tons of coal, which are paid for immediately. She also exports large quantities of sugar and of potatoes, as well as glassware. The French Ministry of Reconstruction recently passed an order to one single Belgian firm for 2,000,000 square meters of window panes, to be exclusively used in the devastated regions. Belgium also furnishes huge quantities of steel beams to the coal mines of northern France, and all the French railway systems are ordering

large quantities of engines and carriages from the Belgian factories. Before the war, Belgium never exported cotton to France, but today she is doing so in large quantities. Needless to say that all these products are paid for cash down.

All these different exports account for the fall in the rate of the French exchange, as the commercial balance is all to the advantage of Belgium. But Belgium does not limit her export trade to France only. She is also beginning to carry out large contracts with England and America. The United States has recently forwarded an order for more than 300,000,000 francs worth of glassware. England, in her turn, has ordered bars of steel and iron as well as large quantities of tissues from Belgium. In order to increase her commerce with England, Belgian financiers have succeeded in obtaining in London credits which will enable them to stabilize the rate of exchange with London, if they could but obtain an exchange exclusively reserved for Brussels and London.

All the large industries and banking concerns of Belgium have considerably increased their capital, and there is, at the present moment, no lack of funds at the Bank of Belgium, 1,700,000,000 francs, which brings in no interest.

The secret of the high rate of Belgian exchange is to be found, therefore, in the increase of her production and of her export trade. Another reason for the rapid improvement of the economical situation of Belgium is, without doubt, the fact that Socialist and Syndicalist leaders are far more moderate in Belgium than in France. The Chamber of Representatives voted unanimously the ratification of the Peace Treaty. This fact alone suffices to show the difference existing between Belgium and France at the present moment.

FRENCH GENERAL ON OCCUPATION OF SYRIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Beyrouth

BEYROUTH, Syria—General Gouraud has stated in an interview that he is not going to Syria to proclaim the French protectorate, but in order to replace the British troops in a limited zone.

He added: "It is important to prevent it being said that the existence of French troops in Syria will tend to deprive the inhabitants forever of autonomy, for such a false report would be resented most of all by the Muhammadans, to whom I declare that the only end that France has in view is that of aiding them to learn how to govern themselves. I am convinced also that we shall keep on the best of terms with Britain."

"Up to the present I have not seen Field Marshal Allenby, but I am certain that we shall act in common, for the interests of our two countries are inseparable in the Near East."

MANY STRIKES IN BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—It is announced that from January to July, 1919, there were, in Belgium, 194 strikes affecting 733 establishments, not including the conflicts which occurred after the normal resumption of work. The number of strikers involved was 42,470. Forced idlers numbered 12,900. These figures do not include the glass workers' strike nor a strike affecting food supply houses, the latter of which ended in a lockout at the end of five days. Twenty-nine strikes ended in favor of the workers, 37 in favor of the employers and 198 were settled by arbitration. The result in 20 cases was undetermined. Twenty-one disputes ended in submission without conditions by the strikers, 32 by direct negotiation with the employers and strikers, 34 by negotiations with employers and the union, 23 through negotiation between employers' and workers' associations, 21 by conciliation, and 14 by arbitration. The strike in the Belgian zone of occupation which affected 20,000 miners, metal workers, and railway men has been settled.

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VATICAN ATTITUDE TO THE JUGO-SLAVS

Owing to New State's Recognition, Roman Catholic Croats May Exercise Influence Out of Proportion to Numbers

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy—The official papal recognition of the new Jugo-Slav state—the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes—is regarded as a great event. It shows that the Vatican recognizes the new order of things in the Near East, and has finally decided upon its attitude toward the Jugo-Slavs, many of whom are Roman Catholics, especially in Croatia and Slovenia. The Serbians, on their part, have played their cards extremely well in this matter. Although almost wholly an orthodox state, containing until the enlargement of Serbia by the Balkan wars in 1912-13 a very small number of Roman Catholics, they negotiated a concordat with the Holy See on terms most favorable to the latter, and sent in the person of Mr. Gavrilovich, the eminent historian and diplomatist, a representative with the style of "delegate" to the Vatican.

When Mr. Gavrilovich was promoted, Mr. Bakotich, a Dalmatian Roman Catholic, took his place and continued his work, while the Jugo-Slav Ministry, which the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Bainie, found in office when he arrived at the Serbian capital on his tour through the Near East early this year, had a Roman Catholic in the very important and characteristic post of Minister of Education. As the Cardinal told the writer, this act of toleration made a great impression upon him, as it apparently has upon the Vatican.

Given the fact that the Roman Catholic Croats, although numerically inferior, are at present, owing to their immunity from Turkish rule in the past, culturally superior to the Orthodox Serbs, it is probable that, at any rate, for some time they may exercise an influence out of proportion to their mere numbers upon the affairs of the Triune State. This is evidently the view of the Vatican, which is a very

shrewd institution in these matters. It now remains to see what the Italian Government will do. Hitherto it alone of the Great Powers has steadily refused official recognition to the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, and in consequence the Italian diplomatic representative was not received at Belgrade, while the Italian consular authorities refuse at times to recognize the validity of passports bearing the new Jugo-Slav seal. Similarly, Isabel II of Spain for long refused to recognize historic facts in the shape of the Kingdom of United Italy. Thus, while the Jugo-Slav diplomatic representative in Rome puts the full designation of the new state upon his visiting cards, the Italian Government officially regards him as simply representing Serbia.

These little quibbles, which may cause plain folks to smile, have been in all ages the delight of chanceries in Europe, and have at times, as at the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, jeopardized the peace of the world. The first result of the Vatican's decided step will be the elevation of the Serbian delegation to the Holy See into a Serbo-Croat-Slovene legation with a larger staff, and an extension of the existing Serbian concordat so as to suit the conditions of the new state.

ANTI-FRENCH PLOT IN ALSACE-LORRAINE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Strasbourg

STRASBOURG, Alsace—At the time of the armistice Germany decided to restore Alsace and Lorraine to France. But it is now becoming obvious that to the Germans this restitution was only to be temporary and was merely a maneuver to stop the fighting before Prussianism had really been defeated.

For instance, Maximilian Harden wrote in the "Zukunft," "If it is thought in France that the reestablishment of peace is only possible by the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, and if necessity obliges us to sign such a peace, the 70,000,000 Germans would soon tear it up." Besides, a number of the inhabitants of Strasbourg have declared that when the Germans evacuated Alsace and Lorraine, they declared, "We are leaving, but we shall come back in 10 years."

The "Journal d'Alsace-Lorraine," a paper which is loyal to France, pub-

lished in Strasbourg, and which cannot be accused of obscuring the situation, said recently, "At Brumath, Mr. Peirotes, United Socialist, in a public meeting, has asked for the suppression of identification cards. His party, therefore, asks that there may be no difference made between French and Germans. Does this mean the renunciation of all idea of country? . . . We surmise what the extreme Socialists will ask who will push out of their way both Peirotes and Georges Weill. It will no longer be internationalism that they will ask for, but Bolshevism, pure and simple. Germany, which is much too wary to allow Bolshevism to penetrate into its country, does all in its power to cause it to enter ours."

Again, on October 15, the same paper wrote, "Now that the noise of the trumpets has ceased, and the applause has died away, the population has come back again to a sense of reality. And it has been disappointed not to find, on the day after this tremendous war, a fatherland so powerful and so rich, that the height of its material prosperity may be on a level with its moral reputation. And this youth, young Alsace, which is, however, the most loyal and the most devoted that exists anywhere, has asked itself in a moment of unconscionableness, if victorious but panting France of 1919 was really the same as that France which they had been taught to love."

This situation, only one year after the armistice, is declared to be not only the result of the errors which the French administration has committed in Alsace, especially at the beginning; but above all, the result of a very subtle German propaganda which has been going on for several months, and which has ended in a plot that has just been discovered.

KING PRESENTS FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At Buckingham Palace recently the King presented a Victory Loan flag to Westminster. His Majesty congratulated the Mayor, who was accompanied by Mr. Hemming, chairman of the Westminster war savings committee, and Mrs. Ritchie, organizing secretary, upon Westminster's proud record of over £38,000,000, an average per head of population of over £224, and also expressed his pleasure at the beauty of the flag, which is to be hung in the City Hall, Westminster.

FOOD PRICES BEGIN SOARING IN SYRIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Beirut

BEIRUT, Syria—Syria, with the rest of the countries of the Near East, has not been able to escape the inconveniences of soaring prices. To quote an instance: The price of the best flour has risen to 17 to 19 piasters a roth (5½ pounds) as against 9 piasters a few months ago. The Food Commissioner has consequently increased the number of shops ordered to sell flour to the public at 9 piasters a roth. But there are many complaints from the public on this subject. It appears that the wheat is ground without being well dried and, further, that the flour sold is not of the best kind or quality in all these shops, while complaints are heard that the flour is adulterated. In order to avoid these inconveniences it has been suggested that it would be better to sell wheat to the public instead of flour.

The situation does not justify the high prices to which wheat and flour have risen. The government has taken all necessary steps to secure an adequate supply and assures the population that there will not at any time be a shortage of bread. Hence it is quite unnecessary for individuals to try to hoard wheat, as such a proceeding favors speculation and is detrimental to the interests of the many families who have to buy from day to day.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS IN BELGIUM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Passenger receipts on the Belgian railways for the first nine months of the year amounted to 98,484,000 francs, an increase of 8,470,000 francs over the corresponding period in 1912. Freight receipts show an increase of 4,825,000 francs. The total receipts amount to 222,487,000 francs. Tariffs have doubled since 1913. The state railroad expenses in 1913 were approximately 243,000,000 francs, and according to estimates in 1919 these will amount to some 553,200,000 francs, an increase of 316,000,000 francs, or 120 per cent. This is the result largely of the high cost of raw materials (coal, oil, and so forth), supplies, the increased cost of repairs, and the rise in salaries.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

GOULD WINNER
OF THE TITLE

By Taking Two of the Three Sets in Saturday's Open Court Tennis Play, the Amateur Still Retains His Laurels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Jay Gould, amateur of New York, defeated W. A. Kinsella, professional, for the national open court tennis championship at the Racquet Club here Saturday.

Needling two more sets for the match, Mr. Gould won the opening set today; then, after losing the second, he won the third, which carried with it the title. On Tuesday Mr. Gould won four straight sets. The second day of the match, Thursday, he added one more, while Kinsella took three, leaving the standing five sets to three in the play for the best seven in 13. Saturday's scores were 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.

The largest gallery of the week turned out for the final play, all the seats being occupied with many spectators standing behind the galleries. Kinsella opened with the service, but two chances were called before a point was scored and Mr. Gould went over to the service end of the court. He won the first game, but Kinsella evened it up in the second after Gould had been called on a net by Mr. Gould and a fine shot to the deuces.

Gould had a lead of 40-love in the third game, but deuce was called three times before he won it. Two shots to the deuces were Kinsella's only points in the next three games, which the amateur won; then Kinsella secured two games rather easily with two grills shots and some fine placements. Mr. Gould, however, rallied and took the ninth game and set 6-3. The points:

First Set
Jay Gould.....4 3 7 4 4 1 2-6
W. A. Kinsella.....2 5 0 1 1 4 4-6

After winning the first two games of the second set, Mr. Gould seemed to let up in his game and Kinsella, realizing that it was to be then or never, started some magnificent work, driving with great speed and accuracy. The amateur bled his time, apparently contenting himself with letting Kinsella do all the forcing; and the professional took his set at 6-3. The points:

Second Set
Jay Gould.....4 1 1 3 3 4 2-6
W. A. Kinsella.....2 5 0 1 1 4 4-6

What proved to be the final set was begun with a love game for Mr. Gould. Kinsella took the next, but Mr. Gould ran out four in a row for a commanding lead. He had the match point in the seventh game, but Kinsella won out after a deuce had been called when Mr. Gould netted and then lost a chase.

Deuce was called three times in the final game. Twice Mr. Gould saved himself by making the deuces and then took the advantage on a beautifully placed "nick" that Kinsella couldn't handle. The last shot was a neat placement that the fast-tiring Kinsella could not reach. The point score:

Third Set
Jay Gould.....4 1 4 4 5 4 4-6
W. A. Kinsella.....2 5 0 1 1 4 4-6

J. A. RICHARDS LOSES
IN FOURTH ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following his victory over H. W. Carhart Friday, J. A. Richards went down before the greater experience of A. E. Ellis, a fellow Harvard Club player, in a fourth round contest in the fall scratch tournament of the National Squash Association. This was largely due to the greater familiarity of Ellis with the Harvard Club courts, as much of Richards' playing has been elsewhere. At the start Ellis gained a big lead and, as Richards was playing rather wildly, won with ease. In the second game also, Ellis gained a lead of 11 to 4, when Richards rallied and made it 13-11 before Ellis could master his game. But it was too late, for Ellis soon gathered the necessary aces to win. The only other match played, that between Livingston Platt and C. J. MacGuire, both of the Yale Club, resulted in a victory for the latter by a close score. While Platt showed much of the same brilliance as in his former matches, MacGuire was a little his superior. The summary:

NATIONAL FALL SCRATCH TOURNAMENT—Fourth Round
A. E. Ellis, Harvard Club, defeated J. A. Richards, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-11.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated Livingston Platt, Yale Club, 15-16, 15-12.

DRAWINGS NAMED
FOR THIRD ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The draw for the third round of the national championship games of the current soccer football season conducted yesterday at the Hotel Astor, this city, resulted in pairing with each other some of the strongest clubs of the country which remain in the National Challenge Cup competition.

There was a full membership of the National Challenge Cup Committee in session, Lieut.-Col. G. R. Manning presiding. Douglas Stewart of Philadelphia, Joseph Booth of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Thomas Walsh of Harrison, New Jersey and National Secretary T. W. Cahill are the other members of the committee. The complete draw resulted as follows, the first named being the home club:

EASTERN DIVISION
New York F. C. vs. Erie A. F. C., at Newark, New Jersey, Saturday and Wil-

SURPRISES MARK
THE TOURNAMENT

Victories of Greenleaf and Cannon, Following Layton's Defeat, Were Unlooked For

POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Ralph Greenleaf.....4	0	65	1,000
Jerome Keogh.....4	0	29	1,000
Night Layton.....2	2	52	500
Benjamin Allen.....3	2	81	500
James Maturo.....2	2	47	500
L. D. Kreuter.....3	3	24	500
Joseph Cannon.....2	3	46	500
Charles Seaback.....1	4	48	500
M. D. Fink.....1	4	24	500
E. I. Ralph.....1	4	22	500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Ralph Greenleaf, the young Wilmington (Delaware) star, won his fourth straight victory in the national pocket billiards tournament here Saturday night when he defeated Benjamin Allen, the Kansas City, Mo., veteran and former title holder, by the overwhelming score of 125 to 59.

Allen, who has the world's high run of 81, was expected to give the former Monmouth (Illinois) cue wizard his hardest fight of the week, but Greenleaf had an easy time of it. The play was fairly even in the first 15 innings, both men engaging in considerable safety play, but a run of 40 in the sixteenth inning put Greenleaf out in front with plenty to spare and he was never headed. Allen made a costly break in the twenty-seventh inning, and Greenleaf ran out with 20 balls in his turn at the table. The score by innings:

Ralph Greenleaf—0 0 14 3 0 0 2 0 7
0 0 0 40 8 13 0 0 0 0 15 0 0—130.
Benjamin Allen—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 3 0 0 5 20 9 4 0 14 0 0 0 0 0—159.
Forefights—5. Net score—125. Safeties—12.
High run—20.

Another real surprise featured the opening night match when Joseph Cannon, of New York, New York, beat J. M. Layton of Columbia, Missouri, in three games. A high run of 46 in the twentieth inning virtually gave Cannon the decision. That beat his previous high run by six balls. Cannon played steady billiards throughout, and compiled his string of 125 in 25 innings. He led from the third inning on, playing a far superior game to the westerner. The score by innings:

Joseph Cannon—0 0 6 6 0 7 1 0 7 0
1 0 0 0 5 20 9 4 0 14 0 0 0 0 0—159.
Forefights—2. Net score—125. Safeties—12.
High run—20.

L. D. Kreuter won his third straight game Saturday, this time from Charles Seaback, the New England and Canadian champion, by the score of 125-79. Within a few days Kreuter has come from last place to a tie for fifth place with James Maturo. The score by innings:

L. D. Kreuter—0 0 17 14 0 8 0 9 0 14 11
0 0 0 0 8 10 3 0 0 0 11 0 2 1 1 0 18
127. Forefights—2. Net score—125. Safeties—15.
High run—18.

Jerome Keogh, veteran Rochester player, won the final Saturday afternoon match from M. D. Fink of this city by the score of 125 to 101. Keogh went out in the thirty-second inning with an unfinished run of 19 for his fourth straight victory in the tournament. The score by innings:

Jerome Keogh—0 7 14 28 0 0 0 7 0 0 0
1 7 2 0 0 2 0 2 6 0 0 11 0 3 0 8 0 8
19-121. Forefights—6. Safeties—1. High run—28.

M. D. Fink—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0
13 2 1 1 0 0 4 0 0 24 1 4 4 0 0 6 13 6 0
-105. Forefights—4. Safeties—13. High run—24.

Another sensational upset marked Friday night's early match in the national pocket billiard championship tournament when D. Kreuter, the youthful New Yorker, defeated J. M. Layton of Columbia, Missouri, former national title holder, 125 to 117. Layton passed the 100 mark in the twenty-first inning, marking 112 on the board while Kreuter had but 81; but the metropolitan star improved with every shot, while Layton slumped in his closing innings and Kreuter went out with an unfinished run. The score by innings:

L. D. Kreuter—0 0 0 4 16 0 13 1 0 4
0 0 8 0 12 7 0 11 13 1 0 0 0 0 0
9-134. Forefights—2. Net score—125. Safeties—9. High run—18.

J. M. Layton—0 0 4 17 53 2 0 8 1 0
4 5 0 5 0 0 0 15 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0-124. Forefights—7. Net score—117. Safeties—11. High run—52.

James Maturo, former title-holder, won the final Friday afternoon match from Charles Seaback, 125 to 76, in 20 innings. Seaback led until the eighth inning when the Colorado star tied the score at 54 points. The score by innings:

James Maturo—1 24 0 0 2 1 28 13
1 0 0 8 15 1 0 0 0—150. Forefights—5.
Net score—125. Safeties—4. High run—28.

Charles Seaback—1 1 0 13 24 18 1 0
0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 13-76. Forefights—9.
Net score—67. Safeties—4. High run—24.

CONFERENCE TO
BAR NEBRASKA

Missouri Valley Organization Insists Latter Must Rejoin in Order to Play Its Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—The college of the Missouri Valley Conference will have no athletic relations with the University of Nebraska so long as Nebraska remains out of the valley organization. That was the sentiment and the vote of the governing board of the conference in session here Saturday. The governing board is composed of the presidents of the conference members.

Three colleges, University of Kansas, University of Missouri, and Iowa State College, had two-year agreements with Nebraska for football, but it was the opinion of the governing board that the withdrawal of Nebraska automatically abrogated the contracts.

Also it was the sentiment of the board that the 1920 games should not be played, although the question will be left for each of the three colleges to decide. It may be stated definitely that Missouri and Iowa State will not meet Nebraska on the gridiron next fall, but Kansas probably will go through with the contracted game.

"We believe that the conference rule prohibiting football games away from the school gridirons is an excellent rule," said Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College and secretary of the governing board. "Of course, if we permitted one school to play a game away from a school gridiron we would have to permit others, if the request came. We could not play any favorites."

The University of Oklahoma will be affected by this final decision. Oklahoma and Texas play an annual game at the Texas state fair at Dallas each October, and a five-year contract between the two universities has two more years to run. Oklahoma must obtain the consent of the Texas authorities to cancel the contract or remain outside the Valley Conference for two more years. Oklahoma had no representative at the meeting of the governing board.

For the first time in the history of the conference the status of the freshman was clearly and definitely defined. A man must be in college one calendar year before he becomes eligible to compete in athletics for that college. The University of Missouri at the last conference meeting contended for an academic year. However, the governing board ruled that seniors, being graduated in the spring commencement class, may compete in the Missouri Valley track and field meet coming later in the month. This will permit Missouri track and field men to take part in the valley meet although they may have received their diplomas a week or two before the meet.

Dr. A. R. Hill, University of Missouri, was elected president of the governing board; Dr. W. M. Jardine, Kansas State Agricultural College, was named secretary. Other conference members were represented as follows: Kansas, Chancellor Frank Strong; Iowa State, Vice-President E. W. Stanton; Washington, W. E. McCourt; Drake, D. W. Moorehouse; Grinnell, D. D. Griffith.

The University of Oklahoma was admitted to the conference at the annual meeting of the faculty board Friday. Oklahoma will succeed Nebraska, which withdrew from the conference at the spring meeting, when the conference refused to allow the Nebraska to play a football game away from a conference gridiron.

This is the second attempt by Oklahoma to enter the valley athletic organization. Last year the college made application for entrance, but at that time sports were under control of the student body, and Oklahoma was refused admittance. Since, then, however, the Oklahoma faculty has taken over the college athletics, which paved the way for its entrance into the conference. A conference rule requires the faculty to govern sports.

Ames, Iowa, will be the scene of the 1920 conference track and field meet, and also the tennis championships. The two events will be held May 28. The coaches and managers of Valley Conference teams also held their meeting and arranged schedules for the 1920 season. It was announced at the session that baseball would be played in the conference next year. Every college except Grinnell will enter a team in the sport, which was shelved during the war.

GOLFERS TO VISIT ENGLAND
NEW YORK, New York—Decision to send a committee to England the coming spring to discuss the proposed standardization of golf rules and equipment, was arrived at by officials of the United States Golf Association here Saturday.

eight remained. Prizes aggregating \$23,300 were distributed among the contestants, including the Belgian combination, Buysse and Speisken, who retired from the race shortly before its close. Many changes in the point standing took place in the final hour of sprints, the riders nearly doubling their total in this short period. In the final sprints—17 in all—Egg and Dupuy were the most consistent gainers. Bello and Thomas, a team more than two laps behind, withdrew early in the evening from the race. The final standing:

Goulet and Madden.....818
Egg and Dupuy.....684
MacNamara and Magin.....630
Coburn and Kopsky.....388
Hill and Drobach.....360
Hanley and Lawrence.....228
Aerts and Beyl.....116
Keller and Weber.....111

The resolutions and recommendations were due to the wholesale participation of students at the end of the season of 1917 and also the participation of some at the end of this season in professional football. There are objections to former coaches taking part in these professional games as officials.

The object of the conference was to make an impassable gulf between professional and college football, declared J. F. Pyre, secretary of the faculty association. There have been a number of professional games played in Chicago this season and former football stars have been used as drawing cards. The conference officials believe that they must put an end to the tendency to tie up college football with the professional kind. To permit it, they claim, would be a great detriment to the college game.

The faculty conference also adopted a resolution declaring against arrangements of schedules, rules, and understandings designed to further the determination of the conference championships in any line of sport. This action was not in accordance with some of the opinions expressed by athletic directors who discussed some means of arriving at a more exact determination of football championships.

DRASTIC RULES
BY CONFERENCE

Pass Resolution Against Coaches, Players, and Officials Accepting Professional Offers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Steps were taken here by the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association faculty representatives Saturday to discourage officials and players of colleges within the conference participating in professional football. This was the main topic of discussion at the meeting and resolutions were adopted providing that such participation either of players or officials would disqualify for all employment in connection with the association. A recommendation was also made that conference colleges make a rule that any student who in future takes part in professional football subsequent to his graduation shall forfeit his letter.

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The athletic directors and coaches arranged their conference schedules for next season. The indoor track and swimming meet will be held at Northwestern University March 19 and 20; the conference tennis meet at the University of Chicago May 27, 28, and 29, and the outdoor track and field meet at the University of Michigan June 5.

The Western Intercollegiate Basketball Association voted to insist upon a stricter enforcement of the rules, especially those relating to holding, charging, and blocking, the object being to eliminate roughness.

STEINBUGLER-BOYD
WIN AT BILLIARDS

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
J. R. Langdon.....3	0	37	1,000
S. M. Brusels.....2	0	37	1,000
F. W. Boyd.....3	1	28	750
Charles Worcester.....2	1	24	668
J. F. Blaisdell.....2	1	16	668
A. A. Bradus.....2	1	14	668
J. A. Steinbugler.....2	1	22	668
L. R. Johann.....2	2	18	500
J. W. Low.....1	2	16	333
E. C. McGill.....1	2	15	250
John Fraser.....0	4	17	000
J. M. Lewis.....0	4	14	000

NEW YORK, New York—C. J. Steinbugler and F. W. Boyd were the winners of Friday night's matches in the national Class C 18.2 ball line billiards championship tournament in this city. In his evening game against J. R. Johann, Steinbugler—who before Friday afternoon had failed to win a game in the tournament—made a high run of 22, the third highest since the series began. The score by innings:

C. J. Steinbugler—1 5 2 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 2 7 3 4 0 22 0 4 1 1 1 0 1 6
1 0 5 2 6 0 7 4 1 1 7 0 2 1 14 15-150.
Average—2 15-14. High run—22.

J. R. Johann—0 5 8 4 10 4 0 0 3 6
3 6 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 6 3 12 1 0 2
9 7 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5-121. Average—2 39-43. High run—12.

In the other evening match F. W. Boyd won his third consecutive victory by defeating J. W. Low 150-146. The score by innings:

F. W. Boyd—1 0 0 0 3 0 7 0 12
2 3 0 0 1 5 0 2 0 0 6 0 1 0 0 0
3 0 0 2 3 7 3 11 14 5 6 7 0 9 2-150.
High run—19.

J. W. Low—0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0 9
1 1 14 0 1 5 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 6 0 0
2 8 1 0 7 2 6 2 3 1 6 8 3 1 0 0 4-146.
High run—16.

ATHLETIC NOTES
F. J. O'Neil has been reengaged as coach of the Syracuse varsity football team for next fall.

Walter Higgins '21, has been elected captain of the Columbia University cross-country team for next year.

The Princeton varsity soccer football team defeated Swarthmore College at Princeton, Saturday, 3 to 2.

Joseph Kostos '21, halfback, has been elected captain of the Bucknell College football eleven for next year.

Herbert Stein '21, center, has been elected captain of the University of Pittsburgh football eleven for next fall.

The University of Pennsylvania soccer football team won the Intercollegiate Association Football League championship title of 1919, Saturday, by defeating Haverford College at Philadelphia, 3 to 0.

The New York American League Baseball Club has withdrawn its ap-

WEST BROMWICH
IN FIRST PLACE

Vagaries of English Association Football Form Result in Changes in League Standing

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Vagaries of football form produced another leader of the first division of the Association Football League today, West Bromwich Albion, formerly second, changing places with Burnley. Moreover, Sunderland drew level with Newcastle United, the third club. Burnley's downfall came about on Oldham Athletic ground and the latter club, along with Aston Villa, who defeated Manchester United, accomplished a smart performance. Villa's victory raises that club another two places in the standing and after its recent splendid progress it is now well from the bottom. Chelsea also improved its position, taking precedence above two Manchester clubs, in fifth place.

Tottenham Hotspurs, the second division leaders, by today's victory raised its total points to 30 against 25 of the next two clubs, Birmingham and Blackpool, and have now scored more than 50 goals this season. Stoke lost ground in its encounter with Birmingham and has yielded fourth place in the standing to Hull City. Coventry City's draw with the powerful West Ham team is worthy of mention.

In the Scottish league the two leading clubs, Glasgow Rangers and Celtic, collected 12 goals between them and Rangers' huge total of 69 is the largest recorded by any first-class club in Great Britain.

UNIVERSITIES WIN
THEIR RUGBY GAMES

By The Christian Science Monitor special

rugby football correspondent
LONDON, England—Both Oxford and Cambridge universities won at rugby football on October 25, Cambridge journeying to Twickenham, outplaying the Harlequins, and Oxford easily defeating Richmond at home. In the first 20 minutes of the game at Twickenham, play was fairly even, but then the Cambridge three-quarters got going, and the remainder of the game was very one-sided, the university running out easy winners by 41 points to 3. The most prominent player on the field was the international, Clem Lewis, who was at the top of his form, and played a wonderful game. A. B. S. Young made a very able partner to J. M. C. Lewis for Cambridge. After a few faulty passes at the commencement of the three-quarters played very well, showing fine pace and handling adeptly. The forwards were always superior in the scrums, their heeling being particularly clean. For the losers J. P. MacLay and A. B. Trechman put in some hard work at all, but their efforts came to nothing owing to the faulty play of the "three-quarters" whose touchdown was particularly weak.

Several changes were made in the Oxford University team, and the result was a fine victory over Richmond, who stuck to it gamely to the last, but he F. A. Waldock's place, and so what he will become of Hedges remains to be seen. He would probably be equally useful as scrum half, but B. A. Newman played a great game in this position against Richmond, and is just the build for a scrum half. The forward play was delightful, the most prominent being D. D. Duncan, V. H. Neher, B. G. Schofield, and W. P. Bion. Oxford won by 4 goals and 6 tries, 33 points to 0.

Blackheath made amends for their defeat at the hands of Newport by beating the London Scottish to the tune of 25 points to 3. Guy's Hospital easily kept up their winning sequence with a fairly easy victory over Rosslyn Park by 24 points to 0. G. L. Stern secured three of the tries, A. H. Shells-well two, and G. Van Nickert one. Guy's have won all the five matches they have played, and have the splendid aggregate of 168 points to 3 in their favor. They have, indeed, one of the best teams in London this season. Bart's Hospital proved much too speedy for the London Irish, and won quite easily by 23 points to 0.

The match between Leicester and Newport at Leicester provided some excellent football, and Newport won by virtue of their superior tactics by a clear 11 points. Cardiff gave a fine display against Neath at Cardiff, winning by 21 points to 6. Northampton, who are enjoying a wonderfully successful season, gained another runaway victory, their victims on this occasion being Nuneaton. Northampton won by no fewer than 50 points to 3. J. N. Beasley, the cricketer, Jones and Cook being mainly responsible for the tries. Gloucester sustained their first defeat at Swansea where they went down by 12 points to 5.

OXFORD SENIORS SPORTS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
OXFORD, England—The seniors sports at Oxford University, which took place at the end of October, revealed no extraordinary talent and the times recorded were, generally speaking, below the standard of the intervarsity contests. The summary of the final day:

Quarter-Mile—Won by B. E. Henty, New College; E. B. Behrens, Christchurch, second; G. H. Dewey, Wadham, third. Time—54.75. Time recorded at 1914 intervarsity sports, 50s.

One-Mile—Won by E. A. Montague, Magdalen College; W. A. Grace, Queens College, second; W. B. Benkinson, Magdalen, third. Time—4m. 47.5s. Time recorded at 1914 intervarsity sports, 4m. 23.5s.

120-Yard Hurdles—Won by W. P. Jeppe, Trinity; W. S. K. Hughes, Christchurch, second; L. J. Pullon, New College, third. Time—17.75s. Time recorded at 1914 intervarsity sports, 17.5s.

Long Jump—Won by B. L. Jacot, St. John's, 19 ft. 4 in.; A. E. H. Bland, 19 ft., second; W. Dowling, St. John's, 18 ft. 4 in., third. Distance at 1914 intervarsity sports, 23 ft. 6 in.

Throwing the Hammer—Won by S. Yarocovich, St. John's, 90 ft. 2 in.; W. C. Jepson, Hertford, 80 ft. 10 in. Distance at 1914 intervarsity sports, 123 ft. 7 in.

ALABAMA TEAM WINS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The University of Alabama team was winner of the Birmingham Athletic Club's eleventh annual three-mile road race here Saturday. Four other college teams and three club teams competed. Elsworth Richter of the Birmingham Athletic Club was the first man to finish, his time being 16m. 13.3s. W. B. Jones, University of Alabama, was second in 16m. 33s. J. M. McClesley of Georgia School of Technology was third in 16m. 37s. The winner's time was a record for the course by 1.5s. Forty-nine of the 53 entrants finished.

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RUBBER HEELS
Wear longer
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

'The Well-to-Do-Sprat' and 'the Winkle Fat'

"The Well-to-Do-Sprat" and "the Winkle Fat" were not, as you may have supposed, two well-conducted little sea urchins, but two quite ordinary land urchins, called Barbara and Bernard. Nevertheless, they were agile in the water, and very seaworthy—hence their names. So much so, in fact, that when they were staying by the sea, for the summer, their respective mothers used to be quite happy to let them go about as they chose, free to amuse themselves in any way they pleased, as they were both so sensible, and such good swimmers.

Well, one day, they decided to row their boat across the bay, past their favorite coves, where the caves were, right on beyond to the sand bar which stretched right across the mouth of the bay, high and dry, like an island, at low tide. It was famous for its beautiful shells, so they thought they would go off and collect some.

It sounds a peaceful enterprise, but, then, you don't know the bay; and you certainly don't know "the Well-to-Do-Sprat" and "the Winkle Fat," who frequently turned the most prosaic occupation into an exciting adventure.

Now, you must first know that this particular bay used to be a respectable and quite well-behaved piece of water, till one day the wind thought he would have a game of sand castles; so he puffed and he blew, and he blew and he puffed, till he had blown most of the sand hills, on the shore, right into the bay. And, after that, instead of a nice, deep, comfortable, well-established sort of bay, it became full of sand banks, and little channels; and the river bed was quite altered, so that at low tide, or even high tide, it was difficult to find your way and steer your boat successfully without running aground.

On this particular afternoon the tide was going out, and the currents were running as fast as ever they could run, out to the sand bar and on beyond to the open sea. At first Bernard, "the Winkle Fat," took the oars, while "the Well-to-Do-Sprat" sat in the stern and took the rudder.

Down they went, round the big rocks, past their beloved caves, past the Sandy Coves, where they used to play at kangaroos in dull moments—that is, climbing to the top of a high sand bank and then trying to leap wildly down in two huge jumps, without sliding in the middle. Then on round the next rocks, and then the fun began.

It came about in this way: "The Well-to-Do-Sprat," as was her wont, began to forget her steering as she became more and more absorbed in the birds around her. They certainly were engrossing; gulls were sweeping low over the water, a kittiwake and two oyster-catchers were paddling in the pools on the distant sands, and when finally a cormorant flew overhead, he was too much for them both! "The Well-to-Do-Sprat" gave up steering to point out the bird; "the Winkle Fat," hating to miss anything, looked up, "caught a crab," fell over backward, and there was the boat grounded firmly on a hidden sand bank.

Now, to be aground on a sand bank in the bay is no serious matter; all you have to do is either to hop out of your boat in mid-ocean and paddle and push till you are free, or else try and push off with your oar. The only thing that is really necessary, though, is that you should be nimble; as, the boat once off, you must dash in again, for the sands below the water are full of sudden deep holes, and, unless you are quick, you might have to swim.

Well, out popped "the Winkle Fat," and, after much pushing and shoving, they were off; and all would have been well if "the Well-to-Do-Sprat" had not chosen that moment to wake up and get busy. She suddenly thought she must put an oar in, too, so, seizing one of them, she stood up and pushed it in the sand with all her might and main. So, what with her efforts and "the Winkle Fat's," the boat lurched forward so suddenly that she nearly tumbled backward, and away went the oar in her excitement.

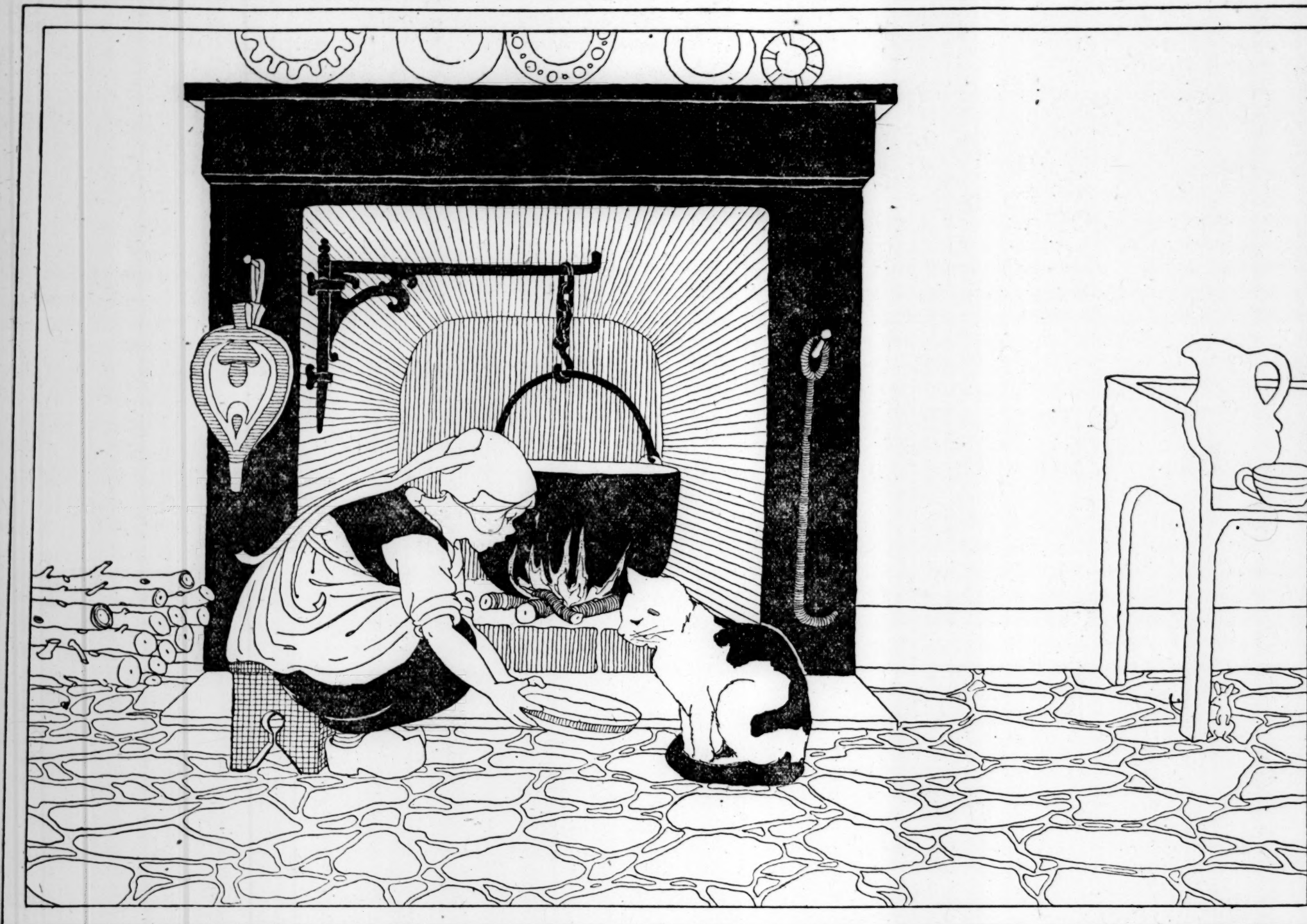
Now, they were in a fine pickle! For just at that moment the boat got caught in the current, and it swept them away, leaving the precious oar standing straight up, firmly embedded in the sand. Try as they would, they couldn't get back to it; the current was running so swiftly that it was impossible to push against it with only one oar.

At last, after trying first this way and then that, "the Winkle Fat" finally managed to run the boat in on to the shore, and they sat down on dry land to think whatever they could do next. It did seem a problem: the current was running too fast to attempt getting the boat across it with only one oar, and it was too strong at that particular spot for even a "Winkle Fat" to swim against it. So there they were, apparently, till the turn of the tide.

At first they tried to tow the boat up the current, hoping to get in farther up and drift down to the bar, but that was a slow and heavy proceeding. However, just when they had almost given up hope of ever pulling it up far enough, the current seemed to swirl with redoubled force, and away went the oar, floating out to sea.

They quickly anchored the boat again, and then, oh, how they ran! All along the sands, jumping in and out of the pools, stumbling every now and then in the quicksands, only to rush on with renewed vigor, to try and keep up with the oar.

At last the currents ceased to race and the waters became almost still, while the oar just bobbed about as though quite content to lie still for a little after its dashing progress. Seeing this, "the Winkle Fat" tore off his boots and coat, dashed in, and swam out to the oar. Once out there, though, he shouted that he could hold



"I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm"

I Love Little Pussy

I love little Pussy, her coat is so warm,
And if I don't hurt her she'll do me no harm.
I'll sit by the fire and give her some food,
And Pussy will love me, because I am good.

Harold Comes to the Farm

It was a pleasant morning in early summer, and everything about the farmhouse looked fresh and inviting; nevertheless, the boy who came out and strolled idly into the orchard had a listless air and a discontented expression. He had nothing to do, and nobody to play with. The other boys were busy in neighboring farms; his sister Kate was helping her mother in the house, and he wondered what he was going to do with himself all day. He had looked forward eagerly to vacation, but now school was closed, and for the moment he could not see that he was any happier than before.

As he walked through the orchard and finally paused at the pasture fence, he could see the broad fields of Flagstaff Farm, stretching away to the east and south and west. In some of them the cattle were feeding; others had been planted; and others still were waiting for the scythe, while they waved and glimmered in the wind and sun. The farm looked too big for one boy to enjoy alone, but with just one other boy of his own age, he thought he could see no end of fun ahead for the summer.

At this moment Abner Reading—for that was his name—saw a man coming down the Great Road, and he at once began to watch him intently. It was a long distance across the fields to the road, and most people would have thought that all men looked alike so far away; but Abner had come to the conclusion that the man he was watching was his Uncle Thad. Having decided this, he at once began to run briskly down the hill, shouting every now and then as he ran. His way lay through the pasture, across a cornfield and over a piece of clover; and then, at last, he came to a pair of bars admitting him to the Great Road. He had reached there almost as soon as his uncle came along.

"I knew it was you, as far as I could see you," he said, panting and out of breath.

"And I knew you as far as I could hear you," was the reply. "And that is a long way. However, I'm glad to have you meet me, for I have something for you, which I am glad to get out of my hands before I lose it."

With that he gave a letter to Abner, who received it in some surprise. As they walked along together, he opened it.

"Harold is coming the day after tomorrow!" he said joyfully, at last. "He is going to stay the rest of the summer, and won't there be sport now! Do you suppose Grandpa Willis will let me drive over with him to South Framingham to meet Harold?"

"I don't know. I should, if I were the one to say."

"Well, I'm going to ask. Harold wants me to come—he says so in the letter—and he has got it all planned out what we will do. Oh, I feel like doing something to celebrate!" And Abner capered about so on the grassy

upland pasture, over which they were walking, that it ended in his falling full length upon the rough grass.

On the second morning after this, permission having been duly given, Abner was off bright and early for South Framingham, with his Grandpa Willis. It was a ride of 12 miles, and the latter drove slowly. Besides, he wanted to give the horse a little time for rest, before starting back on the arrival of the train. He accordingly left him, on their reaching town, at the public stable across the road, while he and Abner, after wandering around for a while, went over to the station to wait. At a little before noon the western train came thundering in, and a boy of 14 stepped out almost in front of Abner and his grandfather, who stood by to receive him. This was Harold Winn, and he had come all the way alone from Springfield, where he had been on another visit.

"Well, it's great you've come!" said Abner, leading the way into a quiet corner of the station while his grandfather went off to get the horse and see about Harold's trunk. Old Billy seemed as glad as the rest to be out again in the fresh air, headed for home; and when the trunk had been hoisted in behind and the tailboard of the wagon slammed into place, they all climbed in and started off in high spirits.

Then it was that Abner thought of the luncheon which had been put up for them by Grandpa Willis, and which he brought out triumphantly from under the seat.

"I was afraid I'd never get that basket over safely," said Mr. Willis.

"Why?" asked Harold.

"Oh, I had Abner aboard, and you know what a powerful appetite he has. If he hadn't known that you were coming, I don't suppose there would have been much of that lunch left by this time."

The boys laughed; and talking, looking, and eating, they drove slowly along, until they came to the mill village, as it was called, which is a part of South Sudbury, while Flagstaff Farm is in North Sudbury, four or five miles away. Here they stopped for a breathing spell, the horse resting in front of the country store, while Mr. Willis and the boys went inside.

It was a long, low-studded room, and although boxes and bales of goods and clothing and all sorts of merchandise were piled up everywhere, there seemed to be nobody about to do any trading. While Mr. Willis was talking with the proprietor, Harold and Abner amused themselves with looking over the show cases and counters. At last Harold saw some knives which interested him and which he asked a clerk to let him examine. Satisfying himself that they were what he wanted, he pulled out some money from his pocket and bought one for himself and one for Abner. By the time he had added a package of candy for Kate to his purchases, Mr. Willis said they had better be starting again, and they accordingly followed him out to the wagon.

He waited, however, for them to get a drink of cool water from the pump which stood in front of the store, and they then mounted to their seats. It occurred to Abner, however, that it would be a good thing to ride the rest of the way on the trunk, rather than on the seat with their grandfather, and so the latter had to wait again while the boys climbed over behind.

"It seems to me you boys have a good many wants," he said. "I hope

we shall get home to supper. Your grandmother will be wondering about us, if Abner thinks of many more things to do."

"I should think you'd rather buy a knife in the city where you live," said Abner, paying no attention to this remark. "They must keep a larger assortment there than you could find in a country store."

"Yes," was the reply, "but, somehow, things look more tempting in a country store than anywhere else. I always want to buy something, whenever I go into one. Besides, I didn't have the money to spend till just as I started this morning. My father gave it to me on the train."

"Well, it's a good one, wherever you bought it," said Abner, "and we'll have some fun making things with them this summer."

Thus talking over plans for the days ahead, they at last came in sight of the farm and soon after reached the house itself, where the boys jumped out and there followed a family greeting which included everybody but Uncle Thad and Hiram, the hired man. These last, however, shortly after drove up from the field where they had been at work and the renewal of Harold's acquaintance with all was completed.

Tommy

"Oh, look what's coming across the street!" exclaimed Mrs. Ross. It was late at night, and Mr. Ross was just locking their store door after the day's work. Beneath the street light was a tiny moving object. In an instant Nip and Tuck, twin fox terriers, spied it and made a wild dash toward it.

"Don't touch the kitty," came the warning cry, and, always obedient to their master's commands, the dogs halted as if they were run by clockworks which had suddenly stopped. The kitten, for such the tiny object was, showed no signs of fear, however. It trotted right over to Mr. and Mrs. Ross, allowed itself to be snuffed about by the dogs, without arching its back or bushing its tail, and showed an entire willingness to enter right in upon the most friendly terms.

"Let's take it home for tonight and perhaps we can find its owner in the morning. I am sure whoever owns it will not want to lose such a dear little thing," said Mrs. Ross. So it was agreed and the little party proceeded to the bungalow home around the corner. The kitten seemed perfectly content to be carried in, and upon arrival at the house, purred his satisfaction and rubbed himself against the dogs' legs in a most ingratiating manner. However fine he may have considered matters, there were two who did not share his enthusiasm, for Nip and Tuck showed unmistakable signs of disapproval. Two little noses curled up in a most dreadful way, although no attempt was made to harm the newcomer, who seemed not in the least disturbed by the lack of welcome, but purred on serenely.

For several days after that, efforts were made to find the kitten's owner, and as no one claimed him, he became a member of the family, but not by a majority vote. It took some time for Nip and Tuck to forgive him for being there. Nip was the first to relent. His friendly heart was ever open to making new friends, and soon he would lick the kitten and allow it to crawl close up to him and cuddle down. Not so with Tuck. Sad to say, he sulked

for days and even refused to be mollified by extra petting. It was funny to see him show his teeth at the kitten, but even funnier to note the utter unconcern of Tommy, which was the name chosen for him. He simply persisted in being friendly and, in the end, his friendliness won Tuck over, though somewhat grudgingly at first, as to say: "I don't, as a rule, approve of cats, but as every one else around here seems to think you're all right, I'll make an exception in your case. But, mind, you must not expect me to be as friendly as that fellow, Nip. I'm surprised at him. One would almost think you were a puppy, from the way he treats you."

Nip and Tuck had from puppyhood eaten out of the same dish and, while it could not be said that they were always polite, in fact, they sometimes gulped their food in a most shocking fashion, as if each were trying to get the greater share, still, for the most part, friendly relations existed at meal times. When Tommy arrived on the scene, things changed considerably. True, a separate dish was set down for him; but he was not allowed to lap his milk in peace, for two rude dogs would jostle him away, unless their commander ordered them to retire. Tommy, in turn, did not seem to understand the reason for separate dishes, and would slyly edge his way in between the dogs, trying to get his share. Then two noses would curl threateningly and Tommy, laying back his ears, would help himself to as much as he could, while the two were making faces at him, never showing a bit of fear nor offering any resistance, just persistently going about getting what he wanted.

It was always the same. No matter what he wanted, he simply persisted and never knew defeat. If the dogs were lying together and he wanted to snuggle in between them, he snuggled as if he never noticed the growls, the wrinkled noses, or gleaming teeth. His love for the dogs was boundless. Wherever they were, he wanted to be, too.

Tommy appreciated his home so much that, like Nip and "Little Men," he wanted to share it with others. One morning, when the door leading into the basement was opened, there, on the landing, was Tommy curled up on a rug, with a forlorn looking specimen of cat beside him. The newcomer was coal black, with yellow eyes, which he turned upon Mrs. Ross, as if waiting her decision. "I suppose this must be Dan and that you are bringing him here, because you think I like to befriend homeless cats. But, really, Tommy, the house is full and three pets are enough," said his mistress. Sternly she ordered the stranger to be off and Tommy was obliged to content himself with his dog companions.

This was no hard task to him and he seemed to have his own ideas as to how it should be done. For instance, there was the game of ball in which the dogs delighted. Tommy could not jump and catch the ball, nor could he bring it back to his master in his mouth. But by no means was he to be left out of the game for all that. He would ambush himself in the shrubbery beside the house and, as the dogs ran past to catch the ball, he would pounce out upon one of them, throw his forepaws about the dog's neck and, hanging on tightly, allow himself to be carried the length of the yard. If the dog stopped to shake him off, that meant that the other dog would get the ball, so Tommy had many a wild ride, as funny to watch as any circus performance. You may be sure that the boys and girls who looked on thought it as good as a circus.

His fondness for riding led to another game. A rag was tied around his body, with an end left hanging loose. Nip was then bidden to go and get him. He would take hold of the end and carry or drag Tommy about the yard, while Tommy kept himself busy cuffing Nip, or biting and worrying him. Sometimes Nip let go and Tommy got away, but Nip gave chase and, whenever possible, brought him back.

Never did he show signs of anger, no matter how he was mauled about. The rougher the play, the better he liked it. And never did he show the white feather and give up when he wanted to get anything. He was always the same good playfellow, Tommy, the persistent.

Dannie

O, Dannie, Dannie, my boy,
Where are you going today?
Up the down and over the hill
A long, long way.

What will you do on the other side?
The reapers are working there.
I'll follow the men that bind the sheaves
And do my share.

Will you watch the yellow corn fall down
For you to glean?
I'll call to the horses as they go by,
Pulling the great machine.

Up the winding path he went,
Whistling merrily;
Face and arms a-glowing tan,
Eyes alight with glee.

Up the down and over the hill,
Dannie has gone today,
To work with the reapers among the corn,
A long, long way.

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TRACING THE NAVAL POLICY OF CANADA

Admiral Jellicoe's Journey Is in Response to Canadian Desire for Expert Adviser of Naval Men of All the Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The visit of Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa to Canada has once again directed public attention to the question of Canada's naval policy, which more than once during the last decade, has been the subject of bitter partisan controversy. It is interesting at the present moment to deal with the subject from its inception, and with this end in view a representative of the Canadian News Office has sought information from official sources and examined documents regarding Canada's naval policy from the time it became a pressing question.

At the Imperial conference in 1902 certain of the colonies, as they were then styled, were making various monetary contributions to the Imperial navy ranging from £50,000 yearly from Cape Colony to £200,000 from Australia. Newfoundland's contribution being £4800, Canada was at that time making no contribution. At the Imperial conference of 1907, at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Premier of Canada, was present, Canada made no offer, although the other dominions beyond the seas announced their intention of continuing or increasing their contributions.

Canada's First Step

Practically the first concrete step toward Canada's contribution to the upkeep of an Imperial navy was a resolution which was passed in the House of Commons in 1909 and which read as follows: "This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada, as they increase in numbers and wealth, to assume in larger measure the responsibilities of national defense. The House is of opinion that under the present constitutional relations between the mother country and the self-governing dominions, payment of regular and periodical contributions to the Imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defense."

"The House would cordially approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service in cooperation with and in close relation to the Imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the Admiralty at the last Imperial conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the Empire, and the peace of the world. The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give to the Imperial authorities the most loyal and hearty cooperation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the Empire."

Dominions to Build Units

This resolution was moved by Sir George Foster and carried unanimously. At the moment there was considerable menace of German aggression, and the British Admiralty had indicated a desire for Canadian cooperation as regards naval operations. At the Imperial conference held in London in the same year, Canadian representatives refused to fall in with the British Government's plan for each of the dominions to build and maintain a unit. The British Government's proposals, shortly, were that if Australia would build a unit and New Zealand would carry out the undertaking which she had entered into, Great Britain would add what was necessary to complete that Dominion's unit, while she would also assist in the formation of a unit for China and India. Then, it was pointed out, if Canada would make her contribution, the four units together would comprise 54 vessels, which would be allotted to the Pacific coast, which was in an absolutely unprotected condition, and which would be of the greatest possible assistance to the Imperial fleet.

Canada did not fall in with this view, but offered to spend between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year on ships, and so forth, the vessels to be built with part of this money, to be divided between the east and west coasts of Canada. In 1910 Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the Naval Service Act, which was passed. This provided for the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the nucleus of a navy, the maintenance of dockyards and the establishment of training schools. This included the building of four cruisers and six torpedo boats. While tenders were called for the construction of some of these, the contracts were never let. Two training ships were purchased from the British authorities, namely, the Nobe and Rainbow, while a training school was inaugurated in Halifax.

Handwriting on the Wall

It might be here mentioned that during the war the Nobe did patrol work on the Atlantic, men from the Shearwater and Algerine having been placed on her. These two boats were at the time in Mexican waters, where were also the Leipzig and the Nuremberg as well as Japanese warships—all of them looking after their respective interests in Mexico. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bill was strongly opposed by the Nationalists of Quebec, and the handwriting on the wall appeared a little later at a by-election in Drummond and Athabasca, when the Laurier candidate was defeated by a Nationalist and Canada's policy was thrown into the political furnace. A

general election was held in the Dominion in the following year, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier went down to defeat. The naval question being the cause of his downfall in Quebec, in which Province Mr. Bourassa returned 27 Nationalists, while the rest of Canada assisted in the Laurier debacle, the Liberal reciprocity proposals being strongly condemned by the electors. Sir Robert Borden came into power in 1911, taking office in the October of that year. At the close of the session, the Premier went to England, where he conferred with the Admiralty, in answer to a question by Canada's Prime Minister as to what form an immediate aid by Canada should take he was informed that it should include "the provision of a certain number of the largest and strongest ships of war which science can build and money supply." The British Admiralty asked the people of Canada to grant a sum of some \$35,000,000 for providing three battleships which would be the most powerful in the world at the time, these ships to be used for the common defense of the Empire.

Naval Aid Bill

Upon Sir Robert Borden's return, and at the next session of Parliament, he introduced the Naval Aid Bill which provided for the construction of three dreadnaughts as an emergency contribution to the Imperial navy. The Premier declared at that time, and has consistently maintained the same attitude, that the Naval Aid Bill was not to be regarded as permanent policy, but was for the purpose of meeting an emergency, while it had the approval for the moment of the British Admiralty.

Then followed the most spectacular parliamentary fight which has ever been witnessed in Canada, and probably in any other legislature of the world, not even excepting the British at the time of the first Home Rule bill. Parliament sat continuously for some 10 days without a single adjournment except over Sunday, members on both sides attending the sittings in relays. The stubborn resistance of the Opposition was at last broken down by the bringing into existence of certain closure rules which were specially passed to meet the obstruction, and eventually the bill passed the Commons. It was, however, thrown out in the upper chamber, which at that time had a Liberal majority and the situation was witnessed of the people's wishes as voiced by their representatives in the elective chamber being defeated and nullified by the non-elective Senate, the majority of whom were in favor of the Laurier naval policy.

Navy With Single Control

Throughout the various Imperial conferences the British naval authorities consistently showed themselves in favor of a strong unified British Navy, composed of representatives of the entire British Empire with a single control, while the dominions on the other hand have always opposed this view in favor of localized navies, the respective dominions themselves to have complete control of their own navies. The Imperial conference of 1917 requested the British Admiralty to work out "immediately after the conclusion of the war what they considered the most effective scheme of naval defense of the Empire for the information of the several governments summoned to the conference, with such recommendations as the Admiralty considers necessary in that respect for the Empire's security." At the Imperial conference held in the following year the Admiralty had a scheme ready, but which it was claimed by the dominions was merely the old plan of a centralized Imperial navy, making slight concessions, however, to overseas objections particularly in regard to centralized control. Summed up in a sentence, the Imperial naval authority was to be the dominant factor and was practically to decide what each dominion should play in the unified Imperial navy.

This memorandum was the subject of much consideration by the various representatives of Canada in 1918, resulting in the Premier of Canada drawing up a further memorandum in reply, which voiced the sentiments of all the overseas dominions. It was signed by representatives of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada and contained the following straight-from-the-shoulder declaration: "The proposals set forth in the Admiralty memorandum for a single navy at all times under a central authority are not considered practicable. Purely from the standpoint of naval strategy, the reasons thus put forward for the establishment of a single navy for the Empire under a central naval authority are strong but not unanswerable. The experience gained under this war has shown that in time of war a dominion navy (e. g. that of Australia) can operate with the highest efficiency as part of a united navy under one direction and command established after the outbreak of the war."

Common Lines

"It is thoroughly recognized that the character of construction, armament, and equipment, and the methods and principles of training, administration, and organization shall proceed upon the same lines in all the navies of the Empire. For this purpose the dominions would welcome visits from a highly-qualified representative of the Admiralty who, by reason of his ability and experience would be thoroughly competent to advise the naval authorities of the dominions. As naval matters come to be developed upon a considerable scale by the dominions, it may be necessary hereafter to consider the establishment for war purposes of some supreme naval command upon which each of the dominions would be adequately represented."

An article, evidently written with inside knowledge, recently appeared from the pen of J. W. Duffie, editor of The Winnipeg Free Press, on the subject of "Canada and the Navy." Mr. Duffie was especially selected by Sir Robert Borden to accompany the Canadian Peace Mission to London in an advisory capacity. In the course

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of the article Mr. Duffie declares that "The Admiralty did not take this formal rejection of the carefully-worked-out plan 'lying down,' and came back with a vigorous answer. The text of this document has never been made public; but it is understood that it conjured up difficulties, strategic, financial, and diplomatic, to the scheme, favored by the dominions, of separate navies. One of the strategic criticisms was that the dominions, if they controlled their ships, would keep more vessels in their own waters than there was need for; the resulting deficiency in the fleets which need the points of vantage in the defense of the Empire would have to be supplied by the United Kingdom. The delay, in time of crisis, of changing the disposition of the fleets was also dealt with."

Separate Fleets Expensive
"It was also urged that separate fleets would be more expensive; and the training would be less efficient. The need of the same system of discipline and promotion, of officers and men to work together amicably, was dwelt upon. Upon the diplomatic side the possible consequences of a divided navy with different flags, was sketched in vigorous terms. The necessity of presenting a 'single front' in foreign policy called for the control of the navy by the Imperial Cabinet, it was claimed."

The conference adjourned. When the question of a unified navy again came under discussion, Sir Eric Geddes on behalf of the British Government made the declaration that while it by no means departed from its declared policy for an Imperial navy, it approved the suggestion of a proposed visit to the various overseas dominions of a highly qualified representative of the British Admiralty. Admiral Jellicoe's round-the-world tour is the corollary of that proposal.

COST OF LIVING FELT IN JAMAICA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The continuance of high prices here for necessities, and the continued protests made by the public have led the Acting Governor, Colonel Bryan, to take preliminary steps to control profiteering. If these preliminary inquiries justify the course, the government will take the whole situation in hand.

Something of the sort appears necessary because, as regards a large portion of the population, their earnings have increased very little comparatively, or not increased at all, while the prices they have to pay for things must have been doubled, and in some cases even trebled. This is not only the case with imported goods, sold from the shops and stores, but it is also true of the foodstuffs grown in the island and brought to market locally. Potatoes, for instance, which before the war sold at 6d. a pound (12 cents) and occasionally at 7½d. are now sold at 1s. 3d. (31 cents) and even at 1s. 6d. a pound. Eggs are selling now at from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a dozen. Potatoes are at 4½d. a pound and a single coconut will sometimes bring 6d. In connection with the food question and the supply of beef to the local market, the penkeepers of the Parish of St. Ann have held a public meeting protesting against the proposed importation from Colombia of butcher's cattle for this island. The meeting has called upon penkeepers throughout Jamaica to join in the protest. St. Ann's is preeminently the parish for cattle rearing. Its 476 square miles contain only one or two estates, being given up almost entirely to grazing purposes and to the production of plantains.

CRIME COMMISSION REPORT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Crime conditions in Chicago have been fostered by the lack of an insistent public demand for vigorous law enforcement. E. W. Sims, president of the Chicago crime commission recently told the Chicago Association of Commerce. The commission was organized by this body of business men to study the situation and take steps necessary to reduce crime. "It is composed," said Mr. Sims, "of a large number of men of affairs who have the ability and the courage to see the proposition through to the end. The policy of the commission is to first get the facts. The facts so far secured show that responsibility for the prevalence of crime cannot be laid alone at the door of any single branch of our government. The existing deplorable conditions are a growth of years."

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Lots 18, 19 and 20 of the E. K. Green Tract, fronting on three streets—Valencia, West Eighth and Green Aves.—approximately 150x150 ft. There are two frame dwellings on this property.

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CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss-Italian, 12 years' experience, desires position with private party touring Europe; speaks French and Italian; gave full record and references; honest, polite and obliging. P. 28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
In Department of Public Utilities
Boston, December 3, 1919.
On the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to raise the standard amount of gas per thousand cubic feet, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of chapter 422 of the Acts of the year 1906, the Commission of the Department of Public Utilities will give a public hearing on the matter interested at its office, 605 Ford Building, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Thursday, the 18th day of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing by publication, hereof in the Boston Herald and Journal, the "Boston Post," the "Boston Globe," the "Boston American," the "Boston Traveler," the "Boston News Bureau," the "Boston Transcript" and the "Boston Evening Record," in each of said papers twice each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing, and by serving a copy hereof upon the Mayor of the City of Boston and the respective chairmen of the Selectmen of the town of Brookline and Milton fourteen days at least prior to said time of hearing.
By order of the Commission,
HENRY C. ATTWILL, Chairman.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

HENRY CLAY FRICK

Art Collector and Benefactor

A man may have preferences even when his object is collecting world masterpieces. Henry Clay Frick had a preference for Vermeer of Delft. No doubt the great Dutchman's straightforward sobriety of color and design appealed to the man who saw clearly through the marked intricacies of the steel railways and strikes. Frick the silent, the unemotional, the impersonal, showed something like joy in the acquisition of the last (probably) purchase he made—the delightful Vermeer from the Jules Simon collection in Berlin. He would point to it and say, "That's what I like."

Soon after he acquired it a group of young artists were discussing Frick as collector. Youth, you know, is ungrateful, and these hot heads entirely ignored any information that the wonderful Frick collection would ultimately be presented as a free gift to the city of New York. Said one of them in a grumbling tone, "Why doesn't he buy modern pictures?" "Why should he buy modern pictures?" I asked. "This is a free country and so long as a citizen keeps within the law he is permitted to spend his money and time as he pleases." I might as well say to you—why don't you paint china and produce poker work.

Mr. Frick's hobby was the purchase of masterpieces approved by time and authority. His clear thought had zapped out his course carefully. He would collect the world's great examples of western painting and, subsidiarily, masterpieces in bronze, porcelain and enamel; he would build a house for them, a house that was planned also as a museum, in which he would live and enjoy his possessions and be glad at the idea that eventually the house and its treasures would become the property of the citizens of New York. That was Mr. Frick's plan, made some 15 years ago, and he was not the kind of man to alter a plan that he had decided was the right course for him.

"But he might have helped contemporary artists," said one of the young men who has never painted a picture that anybody thinks worth buying. "How do you know he didn't help contemporary artists?" I replied.

"Mr. Frick was most secretive about his charities. It will be news to you to learn that he did buy modern pictures. Within the past year he has bought a Rockwell Kent and a George Bellows, each a very fine example, for he was always well advised."

There the conversation ended and I thought of Frick's Crossing, his beautiful home on the Massachusetts shore, where he hung his Rockwell Kent and George Bellows, where he spent his summers and where he formed a collection of pictures different from the masterpieces collection that has made his New York house famous throughout the world. At Frick's Crossing he hung his smaller, more intimate possessions—those, I imagine that had some personal association for him. He would sometimes take a picture or two with him when he went to Frick's Crossing, something he liked especially. Over the fireplace in the big sitting room was a magnificent Jacob Maris, and on the walls were small Corots, Corots and Constables.

All the very important works are in his New York house, which extends along Fifth Avenue from Seventy-two to Seventy-first street, a low, white Italianate building, built on the site of the old Lenox Library. The house and the pictures, bronzes, porcelain, enamel, etc., contained in it have been valued at \$50,000,000. Add to that an endowment fund of \$15,000,000 and he has the huge total of \$65,000,000 as the value of this house and art collection which Mrs. Frick is to enjoy and which will eventually become the property of the city of New York.

"Masterpiece" is an abused word. But it is no exaggeration to say that each of the 140 or 150 pictures in the Frick collection is, in its degree, a masterpiece. It may be interesting to catalogue them roughly in schools—six Italian, including two Titians and a Giovanni Bellini; eight Spanish, including the Palma Velasquez, a wonder in color, finer than the Dulwich Gallery Velasquez 2; three El Greco and three Goya; two German, the "Thomas Moore" and the "Cromwell" by Holbein; 10 Flemish, of which eight are superb Van Dyck's; 23 Dutch with four Rembrandts, including the unapproachable "Polish Rider," three by Frans Hals and three Vermeers; French, 30 or so, including three Corots, and the five large and nine small Pragonards from the Morgan collection; 25 British, including three by Reynolds, four by Gainsborough, one being the famous "Mall," five Romneys and five Turners; three Dutch, Jacob and Willem Maris; four American, a Washington by Gilbert Stuart and three most beautiful Whistlers. What an array! And this by no means exhausts the pictures in the Frick collection.

Let it not be thought that Henry Clay Frick was merely a rich man with a taste for buying works of art and a means to indulge it. He had, of course, advisors, but he took a personal and unwavering interest in the pictures he acquired and he knew exactly what he wanted. He determined to acquire the world's masterpieces; he knew all about them, where they were hanging, and the attitude of the owners about selling them. Price was really no object to him so long as he obtained what he wanted. There are a dozen pictures in the world that if Tom, Dick, Harry, or anybody had gone to Frick with legal power to sell he would have clinched the bargain there and then. The titles of the pictures that Mr. Frick wanted are no secret—there was the Czernin

Vermeer; the Bridgewater Titian, Burgomaster Six by Rembrandt, the Blue Boy by Gainsborough, and others, just a few of the very best. Dealers were well aware of this, and on the day that they could persuade an owner to part with a masterpiece, well—they knew that they had done a good day's work. It was very difficult to persuade the owners of a masterpiece to sell; it was easy to sell to Mr. Frick if it was authoritatively in the first class.

But the dealers also knew that it was impossible to sell him a second-rate picture, however interesting or important it might be to connoisseurs. He wanted the best accredited, with a pedigree, not unknown gems, however attractive. He would make up his mind immediately. Take the case of the "Polish Rider," by Rembrandt, to me the most desirable picture in his collection. It had hung ever since it was painted in the castle of Count Tarnowski somewhere in Poland. One day a relative of the Count's happened to seek shelter from a shower in a small picture gallery in London, the proprietor of which was a man of taste and knowledge. They talked about pictures and the visitor happened to mention that his relative was willing to sell the "Polish Rider." Immediately a cable was sent to Mr. Frick, giving the page of reproduction in Bode's work on Rembrandt and the enormous price. A week later I saw the "Polish Rider" at this fortunate dealer's establishment. Next day it was on the way to New York.

I did not meet Mr. Frick in business as my interest in coke and steel is limited, but it was my privilege to meet him in New York and at Frick's Crossing. He took great delight in his pictures, but he did not talk much about them. Occasionally he would ask a question, and look at his visitor in his quick way. Justly he was called Silent Frick. He had not the bonhomie of Mr. Schwab. At Mr. Schwab's musical receptions on Sunday afternoons one always feels at home; at Mr. Frick's one was always conscious of being a visitor. He had an odd way of suddenly disappearing, with a curt yet kindly injunction to stay and look around. I suppose something in the steel or coke world called him. That look round, with a secretary or somebody, was rather awe-inspiring. The house, which is in very good taste, is, of course, magnificent.

And the pictures, masterpieces, always make me so typical. The long gallery, its silence, the august masterpieces gazing down from the walls—Velasquez, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, the music room with its Titians and Holbeins. The drawing room with its alluring Fragonards, the dining room with its full lengths by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the Gainsborough, the study with its Whistlers, the corridors with their Turners and Corots and somewhere out of sight, hidden, the master, buying more pictures, or negotiating upward movements in steel or coke, or perhaps he had slipped away to the golf links, a persevering player, I am told, but not the equal of Vardon or Braid.

Well, Silent Frick has made an eloquent gift to the world—a magnificent gift for which future generations will bless him. If this be the results of capitalism—then—hey, for more of it! Slowly he learnt the business of buying masterpieces, learnt it through rejections. "They are in the cellar," he said, adding with a sly "the first picture I bought was a Ridgway Knight." And his sound, quick, future-peering thought planned the home for them in this house. Here is the art lover's memorial. He needs none other. But I should like to see on the wall a plain tablet and within it these words: "Henry Clay Frick, Art Collector and Benefactor, Lived Here."

Future generations will read it and remember. —Q. R.

LOOTING CHINA IN THE NAME OF ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PEKING, China—While China's political and financial plights have become rather generally known to the world, little or nothing has appeared in the press regarding the losses in art treasures that she is now undergoing. Yet the country is being stripped of her art objects today in a fashion often so ruthless that it becomes sheer vandalism. In many cases it is the work of Japanese; in many cases that of a class of men of other countries whose cupidity, however, exceeds any sense of national pride.

Ever since China was opened to foreign trade there has been quite naturally a trade in art objects, due at first to foreign interest in novelties, then gradually to a growing understanding of eastern forms of beauty. Up to a few years ago it was only the coast cities and coast districts that felt this drain of art treasures, practically all of which were irreplaceable because products of the past. But doubtless the gradual permeation of western museums and wealthy homes has meant a growing appreciation of Chinese art that has helped win a greater sympathy with the Chinese.

Within late years the increasing interest of the western world in affairs Chinese has been accurately reflected in a proportionately increasing demand for Chinese art, and slowly the inland districts, away from the coast, have been called upon to yield many of their treasures. With the coming of the great war the situation was curiously intensified. In the first place, the interest of foreigners, especially in America, has been aroused by the Shantung affair. Immediately the demand doubled and tripled. Secondly, men made wealthy by the sale of munitions and war supplies began to make heavy purchases. This is especially true of Japan, where art sale prices in the past two years have

broken all records. As a result of the total demand from all countries, agents have penetrated into nearly all the Chinese districts and are rapidly taking out every bit of portable art of value that they can acquire. And in many cases they are doing it, unfortunately, by fair means or foul.

Without regard for the feelings of the natives, temples are everywhere being stripped so that returning travelers would hardly recognize them. In a number of instances where the

or Childe Hassam's clear and sparkling "Harbor of a Thousand Masts," or Charles Warren Eaton's "Road to Holland," this latter oddly Barbizon-looking or else old Dutch, but perhaps the more alluring for that.

We may as well abandon, at the outset, in this Macbeth exhibition or elsewhere, any chimerical idea of finding distinctively American work. As an eminent French critic has written of the current exhibition in the Luxembourg, Paris: "It is no American

JOHN CROME

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—It is a curious fact that the three great realistic masters of English landscape, Thomas Gainsborough, 1727-88, John Constable, 1776-1837, and John Crome, were natives of Norfolk. Gainsborough certainly had some influence on

sweetness, hobnobbing with laborers in the village inn. He had many friends, too, in a higher station of life. He never received more than £50 for a picture, and if the artist had been paid one-tenth of what his works subsequently fetched, he need not have lived so frugally, and with so much attention given to the wherewithal to bring up his family.

In the National Gallery are some splendid examples of Old Crome's work, the laurels being fought for by



"Moonrise at the Mouth of the Yare," by John Crome

natives have risen in protest against this invasion, paid thugs, brought out by the agents from the cities, have attacked them and killed many. The most deplorable instances are now occurring in the famous rock temples of Lung Men, in Honan. Here the heads are being broken from the magnificent statues cut in the living rock, since the figures themselves are not transportable, while other fragments are being ruthlessly smashed off. Worse than all this, it has been revealed that many times these agents have deliberately destroyed beautiful works of art that they could not take with them, in order to forestall the attempts of other agents.

All this is greatly deplored by the educated Chinese, who see their country quite helpless, although the Government is making some effort. But aside from this one can hardly excuse any American museums that are purchasing these mutilated works of art, whose method of acquisition by the agents must be evident. Happily there are museum directors who refuse to do anything that would seem a complicity in vandalism. But that there is not an organized protest on the part of all, officially and unofficially, lovers and protectors of art, seems surprising. At least an agreement between museum authorities who are quite conversant with the situation might be reached, whereby mutilated art objects would not find a ready sale. As to whole objects that are illegitimately acquired, at least their value is not decreased by injury, and they are not thereby lost to the world.

It is only fair to point out that there are Chinese who are aiding and abetting all this, but such men may be found in any country. Another phase is the large number of imitations of paintings, etc., now being put out, largely in Peking. They are for the most part faithful copies, made by hand, of originals, but would not deceive an expert. Another curious phase is that the Japanese demand for art is bringing about a steady shipment from the West to the East. Prices of this kind are now much higher in Japan than in the United States, for instance, whereas the reverse has always been the case.

MODERN AMERICAN ARTISTS OFF PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Of course the old Chinese philosopher-critics were right in their contention that portrait or figure painting, being at best but a close-up cramped and restricted affair, affords no such scope for imaginative artistic expression as does landscape. By such reasoning, then, the present moment is an opportune one in which to gauge the visual dimensions of our native American artists; for they are offering landscapes in prodigious confusion.

The "intimate paintings," which the Macbeth Gallery features, are for the most part landscapes, large in quality but small enough in size to be "lived with," even in the most compact of modern city homes. It is surprising how likable our best artists and distinguished academicians can be, when off parade, so to speak. They are always unmistakably themselves, only now we seem to have taken them unawares, divested of self-consciousness. There is real zest in coming, let us say, upon "The River's Mouth," by Emil Carlsen, or Charlotte B. Coman's verdurous valley bit, "Over the Canal,"

school, but, to speak more precisely, a group of artists of American nationality. For a school, in the exact sense of the word—a group of artists united by education, discipline, and tendencies in common, or by any communion of ideas or taste—it is not. One seeks in vain that silken thread on which the pearls of a complete necklace would be strung.

But here are individual pearls, or other more richly color-suffused gems, none the less. J. Francis Murphy's topaz-glowing "Sunset" is one, Bruce Crane's still, autumnal russet "Old By-Road" is another. And this leaves a score or two of our brightest contemporaries to be accounted for, to say nothing of a sprinkling of native "old masters," such as Blakelock, Inness and Ryder. The latter can take care of their own reputations. As for the contemporaries, they are too well scattered through the exhibitions generally, this season, to escape due notice, comparison and appraisal.

Some forty of these same contemporaries are represented in what may be called an all-star aggregation of American landscape painters, at the Reinhardt Galleries. That is, comparatively speaking, a spectacular show of its kind, consisting of good-sized canvases, sparsely hung, one picture by each artist, and the pictures as a whole being of special character, as a result of their selection by a committee comprising two art editors and an art critic. What may be called the dramatic element in landscape, as contrasted with the intimate or home-brooding feeling, seems to predominate in the exhibition they have installed. It is an impressive one, in some respects; and while many artists' names necessarily are repeaters from the Macbeth and other current catalogues, their work in these larger canvases takes on a more virile, independent and original aspect.

George Bellows' wintry Hudson-side, warmed with the contrast of luxuriously clad city youth disporting itself on park terraces, and bleak storm-blue hills closing in the background, has a dynamic force that is new and strange in this medium of expression. Elliott Dalgard's "Grand Canyon" is a more conventionalized "noble subject," perhaps, but the treatment is in a fitting mood of poetic sublimity, with the fires of sunset burning in gorgeous reflections through dusky depths of twilight gloom. George Bogert paints another kind of sunset, which, like the real thing, may be better left undescribed; but it is a bit of tonality that carries an impression of its own. If viewed intrinsically, without reference to other painters or "schools."

Such detachment is indeed difficult, in these days of far-reaching reciprocity; but it is a satisfaction to find that there is after all some sort of individual gall or aspect, in nearly every one of the forty important landscape painters here brought into juxtaposition. This is particularly marked—to take only a few examples—in the vigorous, bright and bracing winter scenes of Gardner Symons, Elmer Schofield, and John P. Carlsen; in the tense weather picture of Robert Henri, with its rainbow of radiant promise against a portentous sky swollen with storm; in the decorative sober splendor of Daniel Garber's giant cottonwoods; in the sun-dazzle and color vibration of the contributions by Potthast, Gifford Beal and Cullen Yates. Unity is lacking, certainly, for no two of these men are in the least alike. But if they were put alongside an equal number of contemporary Frenchmen, we should undoubtedly discover in the American group something of that national distinctiveness which is developing, if anywhere, in native landscapists.

Crome, and Richard Wilson was an early favorite. He copied Wilson to some extent, and many of his pictures are so like Wilson's that they are known to connoisseurs as Wilson-Cromes. He gave up this style later and came under the influence of Hobbema, acquiring some of his grace and sweetness. His affection for Hobbema are shown by his famous words, "My dear Hobbema, how I have loved you."

Although these flirtations with the works of other masters had some effect on Crome, giving him a finer touch and fuller insight into the charms of various styles of coloring and manipulation, he invariably returned to his old love, nature. But he adored her only in fair dress. Some pictures show aspects of spring, scudding skies of April; others deep full bloom of summer, and some the warm golden autumn, but never do we find him painting wintry prospects. His subjects are many and varied—green lanes, commons, and fallen timber, river scenes, and even street life.

Crome's trees—his great achievement—have an individual character peculiar to their various species. His foliage is free, juicy, rich in color, even to impasto. No man has painted them more full of life. His oaks were the most successful. He often painted the rivers Wensum and Yare, with their low banks, and wherries with red sails, crews with quivering poles pushing vessels through tortuous channels. There is a peculiar feeling of at-homeness about Crome's pictures, and although he produced pictures of Wales and even of France, which place he visited in 1814 after selling a number of prints (of which he was a collector), the bulk of his work was devoted to his native country. His introduction of figures is always most happy and in accord with what place, they, whether sheep, cows, or men, would naturally take in a landscape. He was so keenly sensitive to this that he once said, "The man who would place an animal where the animal would not place itself would do the same with a tree, a bank, or a human figure, with any object, in fact, that might occur in nature, and therefore such a man may be a great colorist or a good draftsman, but he is no artist." He was always particular, too, with regard to wind direction.

His style is founded on natural appearances, and is strong, simple, rich, and restrained. During his working life he accomplished about 340 works of all kinds, including a few etchings. In 1805 we find him at the zenith of his powers, imparting ideas of painting which became of academic importance, and founded the style and treatment known as the Norwich school, distinguished for its truthfulness, simple coloring, and its marvelous adherence to nature.

The first exhibition of the Norwich Society of Artists was held in the year 1805, and was annually held for some time. Crome, still teaching as a definite means of livelihood, taught James Stark and George Vincent at the Norwich Grammar School, and when the demand for his pictures was, after his passing away, greater than the supply, many of the works of James Stark and Crome's son, "Moonlight at the Mouth of the Yare," were sold, wittingly or no, as genuine Cromes. It is interesting to note, too, that James Brooke, afterward the Rajah of Sarawak, learnt drawing from Old Crome, and George Borrow testifies in glowing language his appreciation of this master's genius. "Old Crome," as he was called in contradistinction to his son, was universally popular and of a sociable

ings of MSS. The painter being unknown, it is surmised to have been painted on the borders of Flanders. A larger panel of "Count de Henegau with St. Ambrose," ascribed to the Flemish school, is remarkable for its amazing fidelity in the painting of the jeweled orphreys, miters, and croziers. Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665) is here too, No. 40 being a very beautiful color scheme of dark dramatic trees with a busy sky, the distance full of poetry and grace. And then his "Nursing of Bacchus" with its riotous, vigorous treatment is most stimulating. The very interesting "Une Parade" by Saint-Aubin (1724-80) arrests one too. It is remarkable that the Louvre contains no picture by this artist, so England is especially favored. He is known better as a draftsman, and his pictures are very scarce.

"Brought Up in Red Chalk"

Coming to the nineteenth century, we have some fine things by Ingres (1780-1867). His "Roger and Angelica" is most dramatic and beautifully painted. His work, carefully prepared and finished, reminiscent of Raphael, is in extreme contrast with the strong, broad, vigorous work contemporary with him and just then beginning a revolution in painting. And it is interesting to see in the present exhibition his style alongside this latter, which culminated in Manet.

Ingres was, to quote his father, "brought up in red chalk," and many like his drawings better than his paintings, but the portrait here of "M. de Norvins" commands all one's admiration for its quietness, sincerity, and truth. We are hearing much just now of a movement in Paris, headed by Picasso and others, which is adopting Ingres as the "foundation on which to build." Poussin, Claude, and David are even mentioned as the corner stones on which the modern edifice of painting is to be built. This at present is just amusing gossip; and probably is merely a variation of the Cézanne and his myriad apples inspiration, which has held this same group so long.

Manet as Historian

When we come to the firing party of "The Execution of the Emperor Maximilian" we feel it is in many ways the strongest of the modern pictures here. With all their gauche appearance the figures have architecture. And so well constructed are they that we thank Manet for giving us what we so rarely get in figure painting. This and the smaller study alongside are two of the many studies prepared for the large picture which was in the Mannheim Museum in 1914. It is curious that a man with such contempt for historical painting as Manet had should have undertaken this work. He classed men who "shut themselves up with a costume, a lay figure and properties as humbugs." And yet he, the disciple of direct realism, not only paints an historical picture, but paints the head of Maximilian from a photograph. He had much ado in painting the picture and did many versions, each different from the other. The present studies were bought for the nation last year and have been exhibited in America with great success.

"The Porcelain Oak" is a marvelously painted oak tree, with a pool in the foreground and a distance on the left. The sky is particularly successful with its blue green relieved by golden pink clouds. The bathers in the foreground were not painted by Crome and represent three of his boys. Another picture in a more dramatic mood is "Moonlight at the Mouth of the Yare," here also exhibited. The Victoria and Albert Museum also has several fine examples of Crome's painting.

NATIONAL GALLERY FRENCH EXHIBITION

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Once more the disgraceful lack of funds by which the trustees of the National Gallery are hampered is brought home to us. In the present exhibition of French painting we are shown works ranging from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. And many of the later works are not the best examples of their authors. The French primitives, too, are not so important as one would like. Those early works which are here show a distinct Flemish influence and are sweetly frail and delightful in drawing and color. A lovely little panel, "Virgin and Child with Saints" and the donor has a distinct feeling of the miniature painting.

His style is founded on natural appearances, and is strong, simple, rich, and restrained. During his working life he accomplished about 340 works of all kinds, including a few etchings. In 1805 we find him at the zenith of his powers, imparting ideas of painting which became of academic importance, and founded the style and treatment known as the Norwich school, distinguished for its truthfulness, simple coloring, and its marvelous adherence to nature.

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THE HOME FORUM

Goldsmith Offends David Garrick

"Toward the end of March, 1759, the treatise on which Goldsmith had laid so much stress, on which he at one time had calculated to defray the expenses of his outfit to India, and to which he had adverted in his correspondence with Griffiths, made its appearance," wrote Washington Irving. "It was published by the Dodsleys, and entitled 'An Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe.'"

"In the present day, when the whole field of contemporary literature is so widely surveyed and amply discussed, and when the current productions of every country are constantly collated and ably criticized, a treatise like that of Goldsmith would be considered as extremely limited and unsatisfactory; but at that time it possessed novelty in its views and wideness in its scope, and being imbued with the peculiar charm of style inseparable from the author, it commanded public attention and a profitable sale. As it was the most important production that had yet come from Goldsmith's pen, he was anxious to have the credit for it; yet it appeared without his name on the title-page. The authorship, however, was well known throughout the world of letters, and the author had now grown into sufficient literary importance to become an object of hostility to the underlings of the press. One of the most virulent attacks upon him was in a criticism on this treatise, and appeared in the Monthly Review, to which he himself had been recently a contributor."

"The British press about this time was extravagantly fruitful of periodical publications. That 'oldest inhabitant,' the Gentleman's Magazine, almost coeval with St. John's gate which graced its title-page, had long been followed by magazines and reviews of all kinds. Johnson's Rambler had introduced the fashion of periodical essays, which he had followed up in his Adventurer and Idler. Imitations had sprung up on every side, under every variety of name; until British literature was entirely overrun by a weedy and transient effluence. Many of these rival periodicals choked each other almost at the outset, and few of them have escaped oblivion."

"Goldsmith wrote for some of the most successful, such as the Bee, the Busy-body, and the Lady's Magazine. His essays, though characterized by his delightful style, his pure, benevolent morality, and his mellow, unobtrusive humor, did not produce equal effect at first with more garish writings of infinitely less value; they did not 'strike,' as it is termed; but they had that rare and enduring merit which rises in estimation on every perusal. They gradually stole upon the heart of the public, were copied into numerous contemporary publi-

cations, and now they are garnered up among the choice productions of British literature."

"In his 'Inquiry into the State of Polite Learning,' Goldsmith had given offense to David Garrick, at that time autocrat of the Drama, and was doomed to experience its effect. A clamor had been raised against Garrick for exercising a despotism over the stage, and bringing forward nothing but old plays, to the exclusion of original productions. Walpole joined in this charge. 'Garrick,' said he, 'is treating the town as it deserves and likes to be treated—with scenes, fireworks, and his own writings. A good new play I never expect to see more; nor have seen since the 'Provoked Husband,' which came out when I was at school.' Goldsmith, who was extremely fond of the theater, and felt the evils of this system, inveighed in his treatise against the wrongs experienced by authors at the hands of managers. 'Our poet's performance,' said he, 'must undergo a process truly chemical before it is presented to the public. It must be tried in the manager's fire; strained through a licenser, suffer from repeated corrections, till it may be a mere caput mortuum when it arrives before the public.' Again—'Getting a play on even in three or four years is a privilege reserved only for the happy few who have the arts of courting the manager as well as the Muse; who have adulation to please his vanity, powerful patrons to support their merit, or money to indemnify disappointment. Our Saxon ancestors had but one name for a wit and a witch. I will not dispute the propriety of uniting these characters then; but the man who under present discouragements ventures to write for the stage, whatever claim he may have to the appellation of wit, at least has no right to be called a conjurer.' But a passage which perhaps touched more sensibly than all the rest on the sensibilities of Garrick, was the following:—

"I have no particular spleen against the fellow who sweeps the stage with the besom, or the hero who brushes it with his train. It were a matter of indifference to me, whether our heroines are in keeping, or our candle-snuffers burn their fingers, did not such make a great part of public care and polite conversation. Our actors assume all that state of the stage which they do on it; and, to use an expression borrowed from the green-room, every one is up in his part. I am sorry to say it, they seem to forget their real characters."

"These strictures were considered by Garrick as intended for himself, and they were ranking in his mind when Goldsmith waited upon him and solicited his vote for the vacant secretaryship of the Society of Arts, of which the manager was a member. Garrick, puffed up by his dramatic renown and his intimacy with the great, and knowing Goldsmith only by his budding reputation, may not have considered him of sufficient importance to be conciliated. In reply to his solicitations, he observed that he could hardly expect his friendly exertions after the unprovoked attack he had made upon his management. Goldsmith replied that he had indulged in no personalities, and had only spoken what he believed to be the truth. He made no further apology nor application; failed to get the appointment, and considered Garrick his enemy. In the second edition of his treatise he expunged or modified the passages which had given the manager offense; but though the author and actor became intimate in after years, this false step at the outset of their intercourse was never forgotten."

Through Pleasant Country

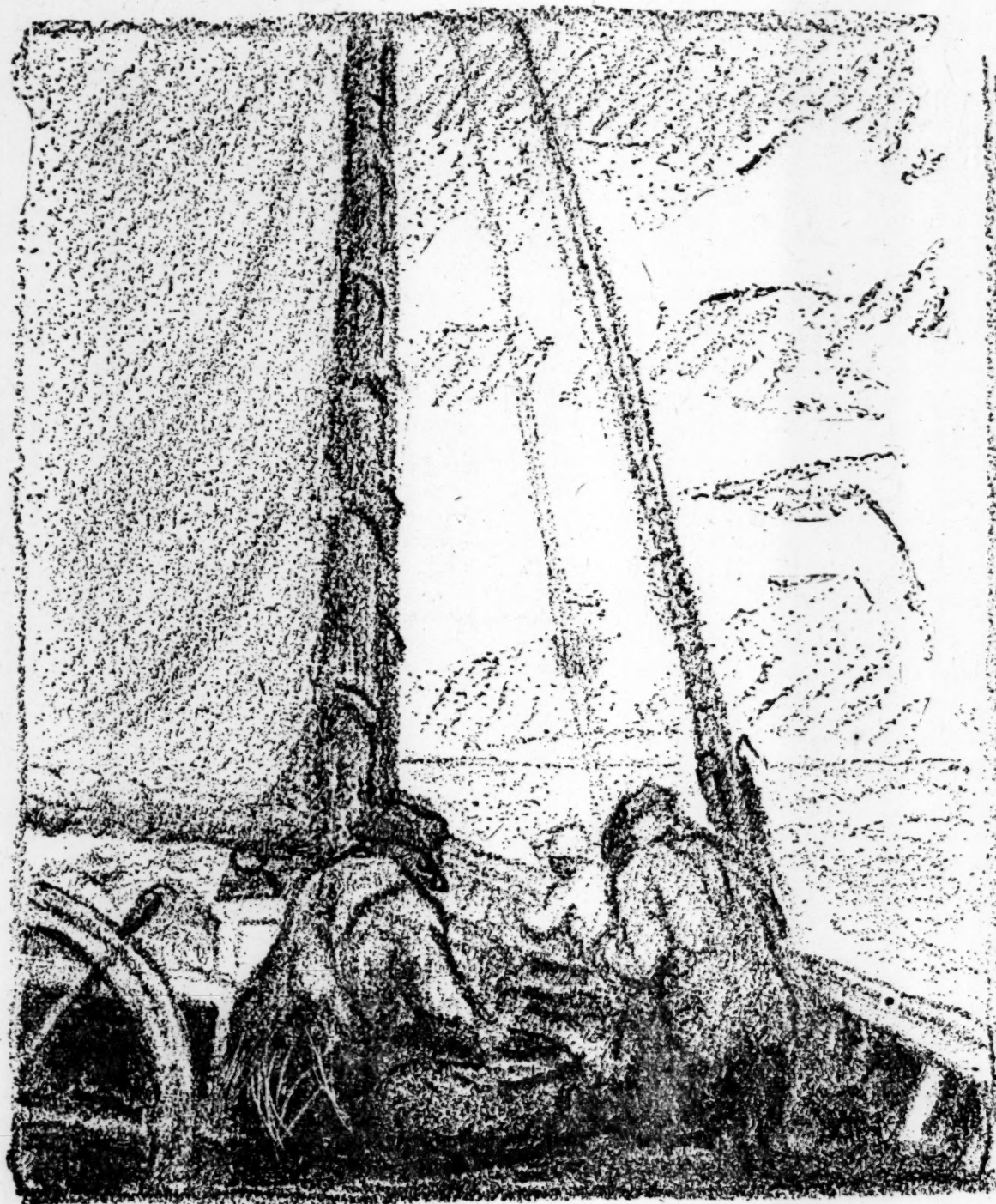
The region inclosed within a radius of thirty miles from Charing Cross has charms enough even for the least fastidious of minds. You can't hold a horse in your hand, according to a high authority, by thinking on the frosty Caucasus; but I can comfort myself now and then, when the fellow passengers who tread on my heels in London have put me out of temper, by thinking of Leth Hill. It only rises to the height of a thousand feet by help of the "Folly" on the top, but you can see, says my authority, twelve counties from the tower; and, if certain legendary ordinance surveys spoke the truth, distinguish the English Channel to the south, and the noble Hill, far beyond London, to the north. The Crystal Palace, too, as we are assured, "sparkles like a diamond." That is gratifying; but to me the panorama suggests a whole network of paths, which have been the scene of personally conducted expeditions, in which I displayed the skill on which I most pride myself—skill, I mean, in devising judicious geographical combinations, and especially of contriving admirable short cuts. The persistence of some companions in asserting that my short cuts might be the longest way round shows that the best of men are not free from jealousy. Mine, at any rate, led me and my friends through pleasant places innumerable.

Conversation, we are often told, like letter-writing, is a lost art. We live too much in crowds. But if ever men can converse pleasantly, it is when they are invigorated by a good march: when the reserve is lowered by the long tramp of a common pursuit, or when, if bored, you can quickly drop behind, or perhaps increase the pace sufficiently to check the breath of the persistent arguer.

Nowhere, at least, have I found talk flow so freely and pleasantly as in a march through pleasant country. And yet there is also a peculiar charm in the solitary expedition when your interlocutor must be yourself. That may be enjoyed, perhaps even best enjoyed, in London streets themselves. —From "Studies of a Biographer," by Leslie Stephen.

A Distinctly Sailor's Town

"Provincetown is distinctly a sailor's town," Robert Shackleton writes; "there are sailors here who have been all over the world; but it will be noticed that 'barges' are not boats."



Cape Cod schooner off Provincetown, Massachusetts

but wagons! A figurehead from some old ship leans forward from a post; fish-shaped weather vanes turn with the varying winds; you naturally see a seamen's bank; a profusion of binoculars pervades the place; you may even catch sight of the backbone of a whale in a captain's yard; wreckage is stacked for firewood; and in some old pilastered or porticoed houses there are preserved the original logs of whaling trips, showing whales, pictured in ink that long since yellowed, to mark the days of fortunate catches.

"Every sailor seems to have the title of captain; most, in fact, to have the right to the title, for each has been in charge of at least a fishing-boat; and these captains are men of individual interest. . . . The talk and interests of Provincetown are of cod and mackerel and haddock, and when a boat comes in with a catch the event is eagerly discussed along the entire three miles of far-flung waterfront."

"When the tide sweeps out, great flats of green and yellow and gray stretch off in front of the town, and amphibious horses, half submerged, draw far out, in the track of the receding tides, little carts, likewise half submerged, into which to unload such fishing-boats as return at a time when they cannot reach the piers."

Turner's Boyhood

Near the southwest corner of Covent Garden, a square brick pit or well is formed by a close-set block of houses, to the back windows of which it admits a few rays of light. Access to the bottom of it is obtained out of Maiden Lane, through a low archway and an iron gate; and if you stand long enough under the archway to accustom your eyes to the darkness, you may see on the left hand a narrow door, which formerly gave quiet access to a respectable barber's shop, of which the front window, looking into Maiden Lane, is still extant, filled in this year (1860) with a row of bottles, connected, in some defunct manner, with a brewer's business. A more fashionable neighborhood, it is said, eighty years ago than now—never certainly a cheerful one—wherein a boy being born on St. George's day, 1775, began soon after to take interest in the world of Covent Garden, and put to service such spectacles of life as it afforded.

No knights to be seen there, nor, I imagine, many beautiful ladies; their costume at least disadvantageous, depending much on incumbrance of hat and feather, and short waists; the majesty of men founded similarly on shoe buckles and wigs; impressive enough when Reynolds will do his best for it; but not suggestive of much ideal delight to a boy.

"Bello ovile dov' io dormii angello": of things beautiful, besides men and women, dusty sunbeams up or down the street on summer mornings; deep furrowed cabbage leaves at the green-grocer's; magnificence of oranges in

wheelbarrows round the corner; and Thames' shore within three minutes' race.

None of these things very glorious; the best, however, that England, it seems, was then able to provide for a boy of gift; who, such as they are, loves them—never, indeed, forgets them. The short waists modify

two, against the moonlight. He saw also the working of city commerce, from endless warehouse, towering over Thames, to the back shop in the lane, with its stale herrings—highly interesting these last; one of his father's best friends, whom he often afterward visited affectionately at Bristol, being a fishmonger and glueboiler; which

gives us a friendly turn of mind toward herring-fishing, whaling, Calais poissardes, and other of our choicest subjects in after life; all this being connected with that mysterious forest below London Bridge on one side; and, on the other, with these masses of human power and national wealth which weigh upon us at Covent Garden here, with strange compression, and crush us into narrow Hand Court. —From "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin.

London Gardens

There is a little garden in Watling Street! It lies completely open to the eye, being divided from the footway by a railing only. . . . Many courts and passages are named from trees that once stood in them, as Vine and Elm Court, Fig-tree Court, Green-Arbour Court, etc. It is not surprising that garden-houses, as they are called, should have formerly abounded in Holborn, in Bunhill Row, and other (at that time) suburban places. We notice the fact, in order to observe how fond the poets were of occupying houses of this description. Milton seems to have made a point of having one. The only London residence of Chapman which is known, was in Old Street Road; doubtless at that time a rural suburb. Beaumont and Fletcher's house, on the Surrey side of the Thames (for they lived as well as wrote together) most probably had a garden; and Dryden's house in Gerard Street looked into the garden of the mansion built by the Earls of Leicester. A tree, or even a flower, put in a window, in the streets of a great city (and the London citizens, to their credit, are fond of flowers), affects the eye something in the same way as the hand-organ, which brings unexpected music to the ear. —From "The Town," by Leigh Hunt.

With such circumstances round him in youth, let us note what necessary effect followed upon the boy. I assume him to have had the Giorgione's sensibility (and more than Giorgione's, if that be possible) to color and form. I tell you farther, and this fact you may receive trustfully, that his sensibility to human affection and distress was no less keen than even his sense for natural beauty—heart-sight deep as eye-sight. Consequently, he attaches himself with the faithfullest child-love to everything that bears an image of the place he was born in. No matter how ugly it is—has it anything about it like Maiden Lane, or like Thames' shore? If so, it shall be painted for their sake. Hence, . . . Turner could endure ugliness which no one else, of the same sensibility, would have borne with for an instant. Dead brick walls, blank square windows, old clothes, marketwomanly types of humanity—anything fishy and muddy, like Billingsgate or Hungerford Market, had great attraction for him; black barges, patched sails, and every possible condition of fog. . . . And more than this, he not only could endure, but enjoyed and looked for litter, like Covent Garden wreck after the market. His pictures are often full of it, from side to side; their foregrounds differ from all others in the natural way that things have of lying about in them. Even his richest vegetation, in ideal work, is confused; and he delights in shingle, debris, and heaps of fallen stones. The last words he ever spoke to me about a picture were in gentle exultation about his St. Gothard: "that litter of stones which I endeavored to represent."

The second great result of this Covent Garden training was, understanding of and regard for the poor, whom the Venetians, we saw, despised; whom, contrarily, Turner loved, and more than loved—understood. He got no romantic sight of them, but an infallible one, as he prowled about the end of his lane, watching night effects in the wintry streets; nor sight of the poor alone, but of the poor in direct relations with the rich. He knew, in good and evil, what both classes thought of, and how they dealt with, each other.

Reynolds and Gainsborough, bred in country villages, learned there the country boy's reverential theory of "the squire," and kept it. They painted the squire and the squire's lady as centers of the movements of the universe, to the end of their lives. But Turner perceived the younger squire in other aspects about his lane, occurring prominently in its night scenery, as a dark figure, or one of

The Magpie's Song

Oh, I love to be by Bindi, where the fragrant pastures are, And the Tambo to his bosom takes the trembling evening star— Just to hear the magpie's warble in the blue-gums on the hill.

When the frail green flower of twilight in the sky is lingering still, Calling, calling, calling, to the abdicating day: Oh, they fill my heart with music as I loiter on my way.

Oh, the windy morn of Matlock, when the last snow-wreath had gone, And the blackwoods robed by tardy spring with starlike beauty shone; When the lory showed its crimson to the golden blossom spread, And the Goutburn's grey-green mirror showed the loving colors wed: Chiming, chiming, chiming, in the pauses of the gale, How the magpie's notes came ringing down the mountain, o'er the vale.

The Magpie's Song

—Frank S. Williamson.

"All the Power of the Enemy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS after the seventy had "returned again with joy, saying, 'Lord, even the devils are subject unto us through thy name,'" that Jesus uttered one of his most notable sayings. "Behold," he said, "I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy; and nothing shall by any means hurt you." It was a statement staggering to human sense; and none but those whom he had instructed in the knowledge of God, divine Principle, understood in the slightest what the words implied.

It is a fact, accepted by the followers of Christ Jesus, that he went about continually doing good. As he declared the truth about God to his fellowmen, the Master was constantly giving demonstrations of the power of Truth; and these demonstrations took the form of the healing of all kinds of disease and sin and the over-ruling of the phenomena of matter which the human mind looked upon as the inevitable effects of irresistible cause. For example, Christ Jesus walked upon the surface of the water without sinking, thus stultifying the so-called law of gravitation; and he similarly silenced the storm by setting aside so-called meteorological law.

Since the time when these wonders were done men have never ceased to speculate as to their meaning. Some have held that they showed Jesus to have been endowed with supernatural power which enabled him to set aside material law. But, as Christian Science shows, that position is plainly untenable, for a law that can be broken is no law at all. And Christian Science goes far beyond this to the very foundation of absolute cause, stating the nature of cause, and with logical precision showing at the same time what exactly is the nature of the effects produced by this cause and of the law through which these effects are produced and sustained.

Obviously, then, the first thing to be known is the truth about cause. That is what Mrs. Eddy discovered to a degree never realized by any human being since Christ Jesus. What was the nature of her discovery? Mrs. Eddy found that God exists as infinite divine Principle, that this Principle is Mind or Spirit, and that creation, or real effect, is the expression of Principle in perfect spiritual ideas. The magnitude of this discovery could not be surpassed, for in a flash it solved the enigma of the ages—the problem of matter or evil. With the knowledge of the allness of Principle before her, Mrs. Eddy reasoned, as will be found on page 475 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," that, "To infinite Spirit there is no matter—all is Spirit, divine Principle and its idea." This matter was declared to be unreal. And if matter be unreal, what about all the so-called phenomena of matter—sin, disease, death, evil in every one of its forms? Unreal also! No other answer can possibly be returned. Admit that God is infinite Spirit, and matter must vanish into total oblivion; then one stands with clarified vision looking straight toward the realities of being. Spiritual ideas take the place of material beliefs, and as these beliefs disappear the restlessness and sinful tendencies of the human mind pass away.

The "enemy" is material sense, the lie which suggests that Principle is not infinite. Mrs. Eddy defines it accurately when she writes: "Material sense is nothing but a supposition of the absence of Spirit." (Science and Health, p. 504.) In this definition Christian Science is perfectly in accord with the retort given by Jesus to those Jews who came before him boasting of their descent from Abraham. "Ye are of your father the devil," he said, "and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it." Whenever one begins to grasp what Christian Science so explicitly teaches that "devil," or evil, is the lie of material sense, trying to usurp the rightful place of spiritual sense, and that the lie of material sense never has the faintest trace of reality about it, he begins to understand how dominion can be gained "over all the power of the enemy."

To mankind evil sometimes seems to be overwhelming in its power. Even today, nearly two thousand years after Christ Jesus uttered the truth that evil is a lie, men continue to practice it and to believe in its power, often as if they hardly believed that good existed at all. They are believing in the reality of matter, believing the false testimony of the material senses; and so long as that is done sin will result. There is no hope for the world along that line. Health is not found there; strength does not spring from it; happiness does not belong to it. Health and strength and happiness are to be found only along the straight line of spiritual understanding.

Every one must make a start for himself and follow the line of Truth. He asks for guidance as to that line of Truth. It is to be found defined with the greatest precision in Christian Science. But if one would find it there, he must be prepared to take up the study of the subject without bias, just as he would take up any other study with which he hopes to make progress. After her discovery of Christian Science Mrs. Eddy devoted her time to showing how to make its teaching practical; and the wisdom of

her experience is embodied in all her writings.

But after all, says some one, is not evil a very big problem to mankind? They certainly believe it to be so; but belief never made anything true. So long as men continue to refuse to admit the allness of divine Principle and the perfection of Principle's expression, spiritual being, they will remain enmeshed in the coils of false or evil belief. The mesmerism of evil is broken only as the omnipotence of good is spiritually perceived and declared. It is exactly to the extent that a man understands the omnipotence of good, the allness of Spirit, that he knows that matter is unreal and evil absolutely nothing; and thus does he have dominion over "all the power of the enemy."

The Bookstall Man

What some simple country people would do, without their bookstall man I can't imagine. Take Peter, for instance. Peter was the friend of three old ladies who lived in a southern seaport—a sleepy forgotten town with quiet, narrow, Georgian street and vast stretches of mud in its harbor which the evening sun turned to gold. These three old ladies—sisters and unmarried—lived together in a tiny red-brick house where their several personalities dovetailed perfectly, different as they were. One was the practical managing sister, one was the humorous commentator, and one was the kindly dreamer. All were generous and philanthropic; indeed their benefactions of thought and deed were the principal business of their placid lives, while the principal recreation was reading. And herein lay the value of Peter, the bookstall man, for it was through his library that all their books came to them. He too divined the character of the books that he circulated by the mere process of touch; and he was rarely wrong. He knew to a grain exactly what was to be found in every book he recommended or did not recommend to these old ladies. In so far as his recommendations went, Peter was always right; and probably his dissuasions were rightly based too, although that, of course, we shall never know, since his advice was duly taken. . . .

Of course, he was not able always to satisfy their program. Sometimes for weeks and weeks together no new books (not only fiction, of course; memoirs and travels they were very fond of) would be published; but when he really struck gold how happy they all were.—From "Old Lamps for New," by E. V. Lucas.

The Goal

Onward! onward! oh! faint-hearted; Nearer and nearer! Has the goal drawn since we started, Bo of better cheer.

—Adam Lindsay Gordon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, DEC. 8, 1919

EDITORIALS

Governors Striking a New Note

AMID the peculiar exactions of these piping times of peace, governors of the states of the American Union are being led to a new valuation of the possibilities of the gubernatorial office. Forced by events, they are showing a new readiness to act, and to act promptly and decisively, whenever action is clearly necessary for the comfort or safety of the communities to which their faithful service is pledged. Increasingly governors are exhibiting less of doubt and hesitation, in short less of fearfulness, in the face of a call to action, than might have been thought common in the days when strikes were less generally effective, and Bolshevism was unknown as an American word. It may be said, of course, that great governors, like great presidents, are raised up to meet great emergencies; and, if there is any natural law of that sort, doubtless it applies in the conditions now obtaining. But the new note being struck by state executives is one to which they have been attuning themselves, consciously or unconsciously, for a decade past. It signifies the release in official deeds of the theorizing that has been going on amongst governors ever since unofficial conferences of governors became periodically recurrent. Those conferences, thanks to the initiative of President Roosevelt, have taught governors to respect their office. They have disclosed the respect naturally and properly attaching to the office in the minds and hearts of the people. In those conferences, the governors have studied the gubernatorial position and have gained new and broader conceptions of its obligations and its possibilities. Inevitably, this developing understanding and respect for the position of the state executive officer is having its natural and wholesome expression. As the function of an executive is to act, whenever action on behalf of the State or its people is called for, so governors, as executives, are acting. And as they promptly, yet rationally, exert their authority in the popular behalf, situations are met, and relief comes.

Conferences of governors, in the days when President Roosevelt was in the White House, were more or less deliberately intended by him to counteract the centralizing trend of federal activities. They were expected to cultivate a better appreciation of state rights. And while the first conference accomplished little else than to make a beginning, the results of the movement have been pretty nearly what President Roosevelt anticipated. We hear nowadays less about any conflict of state and federal authority; we can be conscious of a more general understanding of state and federal relationship. There is a more obvious appreciation of the necessity for the one as well as the other, and of the possibility of making each effective without encroachment upon the other's true field. Having thus clarified the American theory in these respects, the conferences have afforded opportunity for the exchange of views as to preferred methods of dealing with the practical problems by which a governor is beset. Governors whose states have interests in common with other states, like those usual to groups having similar climate or industries, have discovered such community and turned it to good purpose. Governors called upon to deal with sudden disorder or unrest have had the experience of other governors, as outlined at past conferences, to afford them timely guidance. The conferences have developed gubernatorial knowledge of the governorship, and here, again, we are discovering the truth of the ancient saying, "Knowledge is power."

As a result of all this, when situations arise calling for leadership, governors are stepping forward to take command. They are commanders of the state military establishments by virtue of their office, but they are showing qualities of leadership over and above those of mere military significance. Attention was focused on this kind of activity by the methods of the Governor of Massachusetts in dealing with the Boston police strike. Action of similar effectiveness on behalf of a state's people was exhibited more recently when the Governor of North Dakota, to preserve his people from hardship at the hands of the coal strikers, seized the mines within his jurisdiction, secured control of three-quarters of the coal production in the State, and continued production with the aid of the state military in spite of the strikers. In much the same vein, the Governor of Kansas directed the marshaling and protection of volunteers while they retrieved the mines of that State from the idleness decreed by the coal strikers. With the same promptitude, somewhat earlier, the governors of the Pacific northwest met the Centralia menace by undertaking to drive the radicals beyond their borders. In less dramatic fashion, perhaps, but no less commendably, the governors of Maine and New Hampshire have stood for the public interest in the enforcement of prohibition at a time when its enforcement was opposed by elements that were by no means weak, though they were not clearly visible.

These are merely a few instances out of many. All offer the same sort of reassurance, for governors and public alike. They make it clear that governors need not hesitate to use their authority broadly so long as they use it to uphold law and order and to safeguard the public welfare. So long as a popular executive acts simply and rationally to protect the public interest, he may go to great lengths and yet find a popular indorsement all the way.

Gambling in Finance

THE quite decisive rejection by the British House of Commons, the other day, of the premium bond proposals advocated by Mr. Horatio Bottomley and Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke was a welcome proof that, despite its temporary lapse over the Victory Loan last June, the House of Commons has really nothing but disapproval for the idea of a lottery as a means of raising national funds. There

is, of course, no denying the fact that the Victory Loan of last summer had, and has, many of the elements of a lottery. A loan, issued at 85, with a certain number of annual "drawings" at par, commencing the year after issue, thus offering a chance of "netting 15 per cent on the deal," is certainly not free from the idea of gambling. But in the case of the Victory Loan the gambling inducement was a very small one, and, whilst it is not possible to defend the idea underlying it, it is possible, perhaps, to understand how the proposal "so little tainted" managed to elude the watchfulness of the House of Commons.

There is no doubt, however, that the success of the Victory Loan proposal emboldened those who had no disapproval for the idea of a state lottery, and would have been glad to see some such means resorted to in order to raise funds. And so, in due course, came the proposal for the issue of premium bonds. The proposal, at one stroke, set up all the paraphernalia of a lottery. The bonds were to be issued at a discount. They were to be redeemable after a certain number of years at a very high premium, and, meanwhile, there were to be periodic drawings for the usual large prizes offered by the lottery.

At first the proposal was received with complaisance, and, in certain quarters, with very pronounced approbation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, although not exactly committing himself to approval, was certainly not disapproving. The government attitude was, in fact, distinctly friendly toward the proposal, and its sponsors accordingly went forward with ever increasing confidence. Meanwhile, however, a storm was brewing in the country. Prominent people began writing to the papers condemning the scheme in the most whole-hearted fashion on ethical grounds. They characterized it quite frankly for what it was, just a gamble, which would lower the national financial prestige and demoralize the public; whilst many bankers and other business men condemned it from a business point of view. In these circumstances, the government adopted the wise course of "taking off the whips" when the matter came up before the House of Commons. In other words, each individual member was left perfectly free to vote as he pleased.

This would, perhaps, have been sufficient in itself to have defeated the proposal, but the matter was definitely settled by the speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite frank about it. He admitted that he had changed his views, after fully considering the matter; with the result that he had nothing but disapproval for the scheme. It would encourage the gambling instinct, for the premium bonds, he insisted, had no attraction apart from the gambling chance; whilst, from a purely business point of view, the bonds were bad business, because they would be extremely prejudicial to the savings banks and to the war loan and war savings certificates. That was really the end of it. One member after another arose in his place and condemned the proposal, and, when the House divided, the result showed 276 against and only 84 in favor of the plan.

After all, a root and branch condemnation of the lottery has been the considered judgment of Great Britain for over a hundred years. Parliament may be caught napping, as it evidently was over the Victory Loan, but, with the matter placed fairly and squarely before it, it is impossible to doubt the result.

Egypt and Prohibition

IT WAS Lord Curzon who remarked, several years ago, that when a stone is cast into the pool of Islam no man can tell upon what distant shore the last of the ripples which it arouses will break. The latest stone to be cast into this pool, a pool which stretches like a great belt right across the Old World, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has been thrown from America. It is called prohibition, and it seems to have landed in Egypt. Theoretically speaking, of course, prohibition is one of the last things that a Muhammadan country should need. Whatever other vice is to be laid at the door of Muhammadanism, addition to strong drink is not one of them. The vast majority of Muhammadans are still faithful to the teaching of the Koran that strong drink is an "abomination." Nevertheless, drink is one of the evils which western civilization has, heretofore, inevitably brought in its train, and Egypt has been no exception to the rule.

For many years past, the Egyptian, especially the Egyptian in the cities and towns, has had the example before him of a free indulgence in liquor by an ever-increasing European community; and, once he has accepted the idea of western civilization, he has taken drink along with it. Less than twenty years ago it was regarded, in the villages at any rate, as a shameful thing for a native to be seen drinking, or to be known as a man who indulged in liquor. Such a man became literally a social outcast. Today, the edge of public opinion has been sadly blunted. Theoretically, the position remains unaltered, but in practice the vice is passed over, amongst the richer fellahs, as scarcely more than a peccadillo, whilst, in the towns, indulgence amongst the Egyptians is much more free and open than ever before.

So serious, indeed, has the situation become that the native press, stirred by a really able article by Gallini Pasha Fahmy, has taken a strong attitude on the question. More than once, in the past, the native press has advocated the cause of prohibition, but hitherto, partly owing to European opposing influences and partly through lack of sincerity amongst the Egyptians themselves, nothing has come of the movement. The decisive action recently taken by the United States has, however, attracted a great deal of attention, and a new campaign in favor of temperance is now in full swing.

The situation is a much more momentous one than would appear on the surface. There is every likelihood that the Nationalists will make prohibition one of the planks in their platform, and there can be no question that, in doing so, they will provide themselves with a notable weapon against the government. The policy of the British administration has, in this respect, been shockingly shortsighted, to say the least of it. In a country where the maintenance of prestige is so tremendously essential to strong government, the authorities have apparently entirely ignored the effect upon the natives of

any display of laxness in regard to liquor. "Little or no reference," declares a recent dispatch from Cairo, "has been made in public to the deplorable examples of drunkenness in the streets set by many soldiers during the war; but that the townspeople have been adversely affected, and that British prestige has suffered in consequence are undeniable facts."

It is high time, indeed, for this matter to be seriously grappled with by the British Government. The whole question of the protectorate is involved, and if the government is not disposed to act from the higher motive of protecting the people committed to its charge, then it will perhaps be driven to act in order to maintain its prestige in the Muhammadan world. No one who knows anything about the great work accomplished for Egypt under British rule will ever think of crediting the British authorities with anything but the best intentions. On the liquor issue, however, these authorities have to combat many devious influences, a fact which renders watchfulness and courageous decision essential at every turn.

Further Wage Advances

WITH the latest wage increase, of 12½ per cent, granted to the textile workers of New England, the aggregate advance in mill wages since January 1, 1916, has been estimated at 148 per cent. Roughly, this is about double the percentage increase in the cost of living during the last four years. Although in some other lines of industry the wage increases have not been so large, the general tendency has been strongly upward. These wage advances have been well deserved and doubtless much needed in most cases, by reason of the mounting cost of living. Remuneration before the war was probably not so great, in a majority of instances, as it should have been. There is little room for complaint in that direction now. If the wages or salaries of clerks, professional people, and others not members of any union were to be raised in proportion to those forced up by organized Labor, the cost of living would doubtless go skyward, for the percentage of the unionized is small. It is these non-union people, otherwise the general public, who must bear the brunt of the wage increases. Until recently they have patiently and willingly acceded to the higher pay. But the cost of living is not coming down. The prices of some commodities are higher than ever. The consequence is that the people who bear the burden are becoming restless.

If greater production accompanied the constantly increasing wages, that would go a long way toward alleviating conditions, but such is not generally the case. In fact, in many instances the contrary is true. An official of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is quoted as saying that 11 per cent less work was done on the company's lines this year than before the United States entered the war, in 1917, although 14 per cent more men were employed to do it. He added that in the company's shops, prior to this Nation's entrance into the conflict, the men were on a piece-work basis. When the government took over the railroad's piece-work was stopped, and the output per man per hour fell from 100 per cent to 75 per cent. The shops were put on an eight-hour basis. This reduced the output an additional 15 per cent, so that the output per man per day is only 60 per cent of what it was before the United States began its part in the war.

The fact that Labor shows less efficiency with the increase of wages is to be deplored. This must sooner or later be remedied, or Labor itself must bear the consequences. The manufacturers of the United States must sell their surplus products to the people of other countries, and the greater the surplus the greater the profits. The greater the profits the better able will employers be to pay good wages. Otherwise, Labor cannot enjoy the fruits of industry.

The Young Mississippi

EVERY section of the world ought to stay young. Of course the Mississippi Valley, like anything else, is young or old according to what one compares it with; but the people of this region should certainly be determined to keep it at the point of vigorous youth. In a letter to one of his sons, Roosevelt, on his first trip down this great river, traced the region's whole history in a few vivid sentences. Of the last century or more he said: "Our settlers reached the head-waters of the Ohio, and flat-boats and keel-boats began to go down to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the Indians and the game they followed began their last great march to the west. . . . Then the day of the steamboat traffic began, and the growth of the first American cities and states along the river, with their strength and their squalor and their raw pride. Then this mighty steamboat traffic passed its zenith and collapsed, and for a generation the river towns have dwindled compared with the towns which took their importance from the growth of the railroads."

Business people and farmers of all this region have felt, however, that the great waterway through their midst has never yet been developed to its full usefulness. That is why they are still eager, regardless of any futile "pork-barrel" projects of the past, for the present greater development of all inland waterways, for the better co-ordination of rail and waterway transportation, and for the best of highways throughout the region. A city, town, or settlement of some kind grows up wherever there is a break in transportation. So the important thing is the encouragement of every facility for varied transportation, for constant exchange of activity. Each city or town will increase in population and alertness only in proportion as all of the possibilities for transportation in the vicinity are made use of in the wisest way.

Many a pleasant farm on the Mississippi, looking out over its varied traffic, has made a small fortune for its owners. Often they pity the people who have to live miles back from the river, on the level country where the view is unbroken in every direction. But nowadays these prosperous farmers do not always content themselves with even the diverse charms of the outlook on the river and the river road. After Thanksgiving Day, when the yellow or white corn in the fields has all been husked and stored away in the cribs, many a farmer here hies himself, with his wife, to Florida for the winter, and leaves the

home place temporarily in other competent hands. Even if he stays, however, he no longer has so much of the old shut-in feeling. The conveniences of his modern house and the nearness of the towns allow him to enjoy every month of the year, as is right and proper.

Still, no community, prosperous though it may be, can ever afford to settle down to a complacent old age. Undue self-congratulation on the alertness of the state in which one lives, the number of its automobiles, its electric lights, and its steam-heated farmhouses, is a bad sign. A certain humility before the vastness of the region's resources is what saves from the stagnation of abundance. Boundlessness never permits a stoppage of endeavor. So, certainly, the waterways of the Mississippi Valley and of all the other inland places must be wisely developed. All forms of transportation must be promoted and co-ordinated in order that the whole world may continue young in activity.

Notes and Comments

THE HON. LIN CHIN TSONG, Chinese merchant and shipowner, also model farmer of Rangoon, whence he hails, is positively amazed at the price of automobiles in London. And Mr. Tsong knows something about automobiles, being the happy owner of two or three English and a dozen or so of the latest French, Italian, and American cars. But Burma, he says, is not a good place for driving, there are so few good motoring roads. It is high time that the promises of good roads and more of them, made by successive governors, should be fulfilled. So far these promises have amounted to just words.

A NEW epoch in the history of American football has begun. Heretofore, different colleges have had their famous football families. Mighty are the Poe traditions at Princeton. Murphy and Thorn are names to conjure with at Yale. But, heretofore, the Poes have always played behind the Princeton line, and only Yale honors have gone to Thorns and Murphys. Now comes the Callahan family. Two brothers faced each other at center this year in the Princeton-Yale contest, and now Yale has reelected John Timothy captain for another season, while "Mike" has just been chosen to lead the Orange and Black. There is said to be a third Callahan in the final stages of preparation for the college gridiron. The interesting question is what he is likely to do. Perhaps "Tom" will go to Harvard, thus bringing the glory of all these famous rivals into the Callahan family.

THE meteorological correspondent of The Times of London has lately been engaged in investigating the meteorological conditions actually prevailing over southern England at the time of the historic gathering at Dingley Dell of which Mr. Pickwick was so prominent a member. Having fixed the date of the occasion as between December 23 and 26 of the year 1830, the rest was easy. On all four days of that year there was a hard frost, following some open weather, and the correspondent declares that these observations are in remarkable conformity with the conditions in which the Pickwickians celebrated the occasion. That the water in Mr. Pickwick's wash-hand basin had "a mask o' ice" on Christmas morning there is little wonder, and that skating and sliding were practicable after three nights' hard frost there is no room for doubt; while, inasmuch as there had been little if any frost for five nights before the arrival of the party, the ice must clearly have been of a thickness insufficient to support for long the avoirdupois of so great a man as the illustrious founder of the club.

JUST now it appears to be a case of a kingdom for a house. In England the Ministry of Health is planning to take over the abandoned army camps to provide shelter for the families of demobilized soldiers. In Berlin the municipality is said to be renting cells in the old city prison for living quarters. Inasmuch as the present housing shortage in the United States is represented by the needs of 4,000,000 people only, resort to jails and abandoned barracks may not be immediate, but, with the soaring cost of building in this country and the steady increase of population, expedients of this kind may not, after all, be so far off.

AN INTERESTING item in the annual report of the Lend a Hand Book Mission, of Boston, tells that the organization is providing a library for Fentress County, in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee, the home county of Sergeant Alvin C. York. The collection of books from Boston will be the first library for the use of the mountaineers in that county, and is typical of the work which the Lend a Hand Mission has been doing for many years past. Its influence, as the report says, "has passed from generation to generation, even as predicted by the far-visioned founder, Miss Sarah P. Brigham. The thousands of boys and girls attending the schools in isolated and impoverished sections when Miss Brigham discovered the need, are among the young men and women who have loyally and creditably served our country during the war period."

A SURPRISE occurred the other day in Cleveland, Ohio, when a magnet, used to pick up a broken bit of knife blade, which had dropped into a pile of dust from a vacuum sweeper, picked up not only the broken blade but also a good deal of the dust. The explanation suggested itself that what the magnet attracted was not really dust, but fine particles of iron distributed far and wide by the Bessemer converters of the Cleveland steel industry; and, going farther, it was discovered that a magnet could find iron here, there, and everywhere throughout the city. The experiment branched out, magnetic attraction was tried in other steel towns, the magnet revealing from 60 to 75 per cent of magnetic material. Such a discovery would seem to make it worth while for the ironmasters to encourage the perfecting of devices to prevent the free distribution of their product in places where it is neither desired nor desirable. According to the estimate of a Cleveland instructor in trade chemistry, about fifty tons of iron are daily lost by being thus spread over the city.